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## 57 bite marks on baby 'killed by father'

By Sarah Boseley  
A 21-MONTH-OLD girl whose body was covered from head to foot with human bite marks died in hospital last year as a result of severe head injuries inflicted by her father, an Old Bailey jury was told.

Andrew Neil, aged 20, of Epsom, south-west London, denied murdering his daughter, but his counsel, Mr Freddie Asher-Lindell, QC, announced the admitted responsibility for "a number of bite marks".

Counsel for the prosecution, Mr Clive Nichols, QC, said Neil's sister Paula took Tyra Henry to Guy's Hospital on August 22 last year. She handed her to a nurse, saying a woman outside had given her the child, she disappeared. A note in Tyra's pocket named her as Julie Miller.

Doctors found multiple bruising and lacerations to the mouth and tongue consistent with Tyra being hit repeatedly. They immediately detected brain damage and put Tyra in intensive care, where she died three days later. Mr Nichols told the court there were 57 bite marks on her body.

Dr Iain West, head of forensic medicine at Guy's, who conducted the post-mortem examination, said that the cause of death was bronchial pneumonia as a result of complications from her brain injuries.

He had found, he said, evidence of two heavy blows to the back of her head, one of which resulted in a fracture. Most of the bite marks were made by an adult mouth but two were probably caused by the child's arm being thrust into her own mouth. In some cases, the skin had been stretched as though Tyra had been picked up by an adult mouth.

Mr Nichols said that Neil and Tyra's mother, Claudette Henry, lived together in a council flat in the name of Neil's father, Ashley Neil. The father and his counsel, Mr Larry Speaks, was sharply different in tone from the

## US blames Pretoria for violence as EEC says free Mandela

# 139 held in SA as rioting goes on

From David Beresford, in Johannesburg, and our foreign staff

Further detentions and shootings were reported in South Africa yesterday, but initially at least the state of emergency does not appear to have been as ruthless and widespread as feared.

Police yesterday reported that five more blacks had been killed in rioting — four shot dead in clashes with the security forces. They were unable to give up-to-date figures on arrests, but according to local reports the figure has risen to at least 139, including four black church leaders and several members of the United Democratic Front.

The Police Commissioner, General Johan Coetzee, has stated to some extent on the emergency measures which he is empowered to invoke under the emergency regulations.

He also gave specific assurances that names and addresses of all those detained would be published, but it is clear that he is attempting to force the local press to reduce coverage of the violence under the threat of introducing full-scale censorship.

World opinion broadly condemned the imposition of the state of emergency. In Washington the White House denounced its status as the "blatant apartheid for the current members of the United States Government to adopt basic reforms."

The firm statement read by President Reagan's spokesman, Mr Larry Speaks, was sharply different in tone from the



KINNOCK'S CREW: Labour leader Neil Kinnock and the crew of the Hercules transport plane with whom he flew to drop supplies to Ethiopian peasants in highlands north of Addis Ababa.

## NEWS IN BRIEF

### Six held in Danish blasts

SIX foreigners are being questioned by police after bomb attacks at an American airline office and a synagogue injured 27 people in Copenhagen.

### Miners cleared

The prosecuting counsel at Sheffield crown court decided not to proceed with charges of unlawful assembly against eight miners.

### Lords TV vote

THE House of Lords voted overwhelmingly last night to extend the six-month experiment of televising Parliament at least until Christmas.

### Acorn rescue

ACORN, the troubled home computer company, has been bailed out for the second time this year.

### Funding fear

THE successes of local enterprise boards could be cut short by a collapse in funding.

### Open action

NINE hundred patients who claim they were damaged by the arthritis drug Open are to sue health minister.

### Apex backing

APEX, the white collar union, has voted by 2-1 to retain its political fund.

### Treaty pressure

BRITAIN has bowed to majority pressure in the EEC for a revision of the Treaty of Rome.

### Legal challenge

TIE suspended consultant obstetrician, Mrs Wendy Savage, looks certain to take legal action against Tower Hamlets health authority.

## Loyalists warn of civil war

From Paul Johnson in Belfast and John Carvel

Any Anglo-Irish deal giving Dublin a role in Ulster's affairs could lead to civil war, Mr James Moynihan, leader of the Official Unionist Party, said yesterday.

He claimed that a bilateral agreement which went against the wishes of the majority Protestant population would prompt disaffected Loyalists to replace political leaders with gunmen.

Loyalists would feel that they had been sold out by the British Government and would question the point of having elections and picking politicians whose views were not heeded.

"Naturally, they will turn to someone who can deliver the goods and promise to deliver the goods," said Mr Moynihan.

"This tactic is known in Northern Ireland as playing the Orange card. Unionists have used it regularly over the past two months as speculation has continued about the Anglo-Irish process."

Mr Moynihan, his Democratic Unionist counterpart, the Rev Ian Paisley and other influential Loyalists have been keen to emphasise the potential of a Protestant backlash. Some political opponents regard the play as a means of attempting to stall progress between the British and Irish governments.

The British Government was attempting yesterday to dampen expectations that officials from London and Dublin are on the point of finding a formula for closer co-operation in the affairs of Northern Ireland.

However, the signs were that talks at official level will climax over the next fortnight. If successful, they will be followed by a summit between Mrs Thatcher and the Irish Prime Minister, Dr Garret FitzGerald, in September.

Given Dr FitzGerald's need to avoid inflaming nationalist opinion in the Irish Republic and Mrs Thatcher's to convince Ulster Unionists that she is not selling out their interests, both are determined that any deal should be staged-managed to perfection.

Official comment about a report that a deal is near ranged from the British Government's "pure speculation" to the story bears no relation to the reality of the Anglo-Irish talks at this stage "from the Irish."

The Irish attitude is that chances of success are no more than 50-50. Dr FitzGerald believes that talks must continue to the point of a hard decision.

The Irish side has suggested that optimistic reports have been leaked in London either because the British wish to step up the pace of negotiations or, fearing a collapse, attempting to stall progress between the British and Irish governments.

## PO to cut stamps by 1p

By Michael Smith, Industrial Editor

A 1p reduction in the price of second class stamps is likely to be announced in the next few days to coincide with the 350th anniversary celebrations of the Post Office.

The announcement will coincide with news that the Post Office has lifted profits to a record level of around £150 million in the past year.

The increased profit has been achieved both by a further reduction in operating costs and through a continuing rise in the volume of letters and parcels.

The Post Office handles more than 42 million letters a day and in spite of the sluggish trading climate in recent years, the corporation has managed to achieve its most consistent period of growth since the late 40s.

While the Post Office has managed to hold down recent price rises well below the rate of inflation and freeze second class postage for 21 years, the decision to cut the cost of stamps is the most radical step yet taken.

The Post Office is likely to see the cut both as a method of sharing the past few years' growth with customers and as a special anniversary present.

It will also be welcomed by the Government as a useful contribution to the battle against rising prices.

## 50 may defy Thatcher in top pay vote

By Colin Brown, Political Reporter

The Government tonight faces one of the most serious rebellions of this Parliament over the pay increases of up to 48 per cent for judges, senior military officers, and top civil servants.

Tory backbench MPs returned from their constituencies bristling with anger at the cabinet's decision to allow the pay awards to go ahead and they are warning government whips they will rebel in large numbers tonight.

They are to protest about the cabinet approval of the recommendations of the top pay awards to go ahead and they are warning government whips they will rebel in large numbers tonight.

Lord Hailsham takes only part of his salary, his full entitlement is linked to his pension and will be increased by 16.7 per cent from £68,000 in two stages to £77,000 from next March. He currently draws £39,260 as a cabinet minister and £5,729 as an official speaker of the Lords and has indicated he will not be taking any rise.

Tory backbenchers were last night telling their whips of the trauma which awaited them in their constituencies at the weekend. They said they would have to either abstain or vote against Lord Hailsham's salary increase, to symbolise their opposition to the rise in top salaries.

Many Conservative MPs said the protest against the rises by their constituents were the deepest they had encountered, surpassing the revulsion over education grants last year, which led to a Government climb down.

There was no sign yesterday of the Government being prepared to make a retreat. It had ensured that the vote, after a one and a half hour debate initiated by the Opposition, will take place at about 1.30 am and the whips were confidently predicting that much of the heat would have gone out of the issue by then.

However, some previously staunch Government supporters were still seething last night over the timing of the pay awards, which they said wrecked hopes of an early settlement to the teachers' dispute.

Some said up to 50 could rebel, with most abstaining, but with a hard core group of up to 20 voting against the Government.



General Coetzee — seeking press restraint

## Kinnock whip blow

By John Carvel, Political Correspondent

Mr Jack Dorman, chairman of the Parliamentary Labour Party, said yesterday that he would not be seeking re-election in his Eastington constituency, as the next general election or accept a nomination for the post of Opposition chief whip, in spite of "very great pressures to stand."

Mr Dorman is highly respected on left and right wings of the PLP, but has been strongly urged by the Labour leader, Mr Kinnock, and his deputy, Mr Roy Hattersley to stand in the election to replace Mr Michael Cook as chief whip after the summer recess.

Mr Dorman said it was an agonising decision. "We all go through one or two crises in our life but this was terrible."

Mr Dorman, 65, said his decision was entirely to do with his age. He did not think it right to take over as chief whip on a caretaker basis and it was important for someone to take the job through into the next parliament.

Mr Dorman's decision appears to leave Mr Kinnock's parliamentary private secretary, Mr Derek Foster, and the present deputy chief whip, Mr Norman Hogg as the front runners.

Mr Dorman said he will seek re-election as chairman of the PLP in the autumn.

He was elected for the safe Labour seat of Eastington in 1970, in succession to Mr Emanuel (now Lord Shaw). He was a senior whip in the 1974 to 1979 Labour Government.

His 33.3 per cent majority at the last election was the largest in the Northern Region.

## Zoo loses its giant attraction

LONDON ZOO's giant panda Ching Ching died on Saturday after an operation for digestive problems, the zoo announced yesterday.

Ching Ching — one of the zoo's biggest attractions — was presented to the people of Britain 11 years ago when Mr Edward Heath, then Prime Minister, visited China. She has been ill for the past five years.

The operation for a blocked intestine took place two weeks ago and was thought to have been successful. But on Friday her condition worsened and she died the following day.

A post mortem examination showed that she died of peritonitis, partly connected with impaction of the colon. Dr Brian Bertram, the zoo's curator of animals, said yesterday.

## Body found in search for anglers

Rescuers searching for five anglers missing since leaving on an all-night fishing expedition two days ago found the body of one of them in Dringdale Bay, Northumberland, last night.

Earlier, a car belonging to the anglers — two men and three 15-year-old boys — was found parked at the bay. Their fly-fish fishing dinghy was missing.

The anglers are all understood to be inexperienced sailors, but a coastguard spokesman said last night: "Until we find the boat, there is hope."

Police named them as Paul Robertson, aged 33, Malcolm Spradale, aged 29, Edwin McCarthy, Paul White and Ian Drummond.

They left their homes in the Orkney district of Washington, Tyne and Wear, on Saturday night after telling their families they were going sea fishing.

The search, involving police, coastguards, a Sea King helicopter and North Sea shipping, was launched when they failed to return home on Sunday. The weather at the weekend was squally, with waves two to three feet high.

After eight years of silence, Leon Uris makes his long-awaited return to the land of EXODUS.



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## Golden halos light pilgrim's way

By Marilyn Haskali, Churches Correspondent

The eight Sisters of the Assumption are today treating with exemplary Christian modesty their five Golden Halos award for running the finest retreat house in Britain.

Gentle Company, an excellent library (including the Bible), food (both home and plentiful), and the mellow red brick and weathered stone of the Tudor mansion in Suffolk, linked to the divisions of the Reformation, are all cited by writer and pilgrim George Target for his light-hearted accolade.

It was awarded to Hengrave Hall Centre, Bury St Edmunds, from his study of more than 200 places offering religious retreats as a sort of Egon Ronay today as a place of contemplative life.

Like Mr Ronay, he employed inspectors including a woman who loved the food at a Northumbrian Priory but found the monks rather "boisterous."

From The Abbey, Fort Augustus, to Wydale Hall, Scarborough, from the enthusiastic smile of conference centres offering courses on Zen Buddhism or jazz to the historic silence of closed orders, Mr Target has explored the full range of retreat houses armed with questionnaire sheets and a library of literary quotations.

Beginners could start usefully with the Anglican nuns of the Community of the Holy Family near St Leonards-on-Sea ("Trains from Charing Cross, coaches from Victoria") who run special retreats for apprentice pilgrims.

Evangelical executives would find more at home at Hildenhough Hall near Sevenoaks, with its well stocked stables, and "a number of very special de luxe rooms available at an extra charge of 25 per cent." Speakers offer a range of courses from How to Get Your Prayers Answered to The Turbulent Teens.

Visitors to Ringsfield Hall Centre in Suffolk can explore a more traditional retreat at a small hermitage in a wood. Basic provisions include a bed, table, camping gas stove and light. There is a chemical loo in an adjoining hut. It is not recommended in winter.

The more esoteric will enjoy Centre Space in Kent, an "Ecumenical Consultancy and Centre... which aims to open up the creative interaction between spirituality on the one hand and Psychology, Arts, Crafts, Ecology, Politics, Worship and Culture on the other."

All the main denominations have some form of retreat houses, including the Lutherans, who advertise a "Mansions, abbeys and country houses set in hundreds of acres are listed side by side with inner city convents and monasteries and an Anglican foundation "within a coster's shout of the Commercial Road" in east London.

While the Sisters of St Mary the Virgin in Oxford offer holiday accommodation to "those who wish to explore Silence in all its modes" and many houses lie beyond the reach of public transport, Emmaux House in Bristol ("Like something out of Jane Austen") includes French cuisine and "a special series of weekend courses in the Mayer-Briggs system of Psychological Personality Assessment."

Refusing to be dazzled by Mr Target's "shining cluster of halos award, a group of voluntary helpers were yesterday working with the sisters at Hengrave Hall preparing for up to 100 visitors. There is a £10 a day discount for members of religious orders and bookings are going well.

For the less well-informed, there is Mr Target's guide, called Out of This World (Bishopsgate Press Ltd, £4.95). With that, every pilgrim can expect to progress without too much difficulty.



'Need for healing' behind  
decision not to proceed

## Charges dropped after eight miners agree to be bound over

By Malcolm Piters

The prosecuting counsel decided not to proceed with charges of unlawful assembly against eight miners at the Sheffield crown court yesterday, after a day of private legal discussion.

The miners, all from Rossington near Doncaster, who pleaded not guilty, were smiling from the court saying they were happy. The men did agree to be bound over for one year in the sum of £100.

The decision by the crown came after a long discussion in private with the defence counsel and the prosecution. Four and a half weeks had been allocated for a possible trial in Sheffield.

The decision follows the collapse of the crown's case against 16 men charged with riot at the Orgreave coking works near Sheffield last June and verdicts of not guilty being returned earlier on other miners on riot charges.

There is now every possibility that all riot charges against miners in south Yorkshire will not be proceeded with, although a final decision has not yet been made. A further eight trials involving at least 40 miners are pending in the county.

Yesterday's decision was unusual in that the defence eventually agreed to the binding over. The legal meaning of this caused a sharp exchange between Judge Simpson and one of the defence counsel, Mr Michael House.

For the crown, Mr Steven Duffield said that the prosecution was willing not to proceed and let the matters lie on the file. He said the reason for this was the time that had elapsed since the commission of the alleged offences and the length and cost of a trial.

Most important, however, the crown had been influenced by the agreement of the accused to be bound over to keep the peace. It was felt there was a

need for a period of healing in mining communities.

Mr Duffield added that the decision of the crown should not be seen as implying there were any shortcomings in the quality of the evidence which had been prepared. That was a clear reference to the collapse of the crown's case during the Orgreave trial in Sheffield last week when the police evidence was put in question.

Mr House, representing two miners, then said he wanted to make it clear that being bound over was not a conviction nor an admission of guilt. It was a way of settling matters without the expense of a long trial.

At that point the judge said people were not bound over without a reason. People could not say that they were innocent but would be bound over if that was correct. "We might as well pick somebody off the street and bind them over."

It was not a convenient way of settling what was at dispute. If people were convinced they were innocent they should stand trial and be vindicated or not as the case might be.

But after a short adjournment the defence counsel agreed formally to the binding over.

Outside the court, Mr John Peysner, a solicitor representing seven of the men, said they were all delighted with the outcome and would be returning to work.

The defendants in this case, having all pleaded not guilty, were prepared to fight all the way until the prosecution approached them with an offer, he said.

"The defendants ask the prosecution to look again at all pending riot and unlawful assembly trials arising out of the miners' strike and consider whether it is in the public interest to continue with them in view of the stress on the defendants and the cost to the country."

## Benn wins publication of police 'riot' manual

By Colin Brown,  
Political Reporter

Rules covering the use of riot shields by police against public demonstrations were published yesterday after the intervention of the Speaker of the Commons, Mr George Weatherill, at the request of Mr Tony Benn.

Mr Weatherill turned down a demand by Mr Benn, the MP for Chesterfield, for an emergency debate on the collapse of the trial in Sheffield against 16 defendants for the alleged riot during disturbances at the Orgreave coking works near Sheffield, at the height of the miners' strike.

He agreed to Mr Benn's request for the public order manual, which was published during the summer, to be deposited in the Commons library, in effect publishing it.

The manual was drawn up by the Association of Chief Police Officers with the approval of the Home Office.

The manual describes a series of manoeuvres which Mr Benn and other Labour MPs believe constitute breaches of the law. The manual describes how teams should be formed to carry out arrests of trouble makers in snatch squads.

It says: "On the command, the short shield officers run forward either through and or

round the flanks of long shield officers into the crowd for not more than 30 yards.

"They disperse the crowd and incapacitate missile throwers and ring leaders by striking in a controlled manner with batons about the arms and legs or torso so as not to cause serious injury.

"To use the show of force to the greatest advantage officers should make a formidable appearance."

The manual also suggests that mounted police should form in a double rank, line abreast, facing a crowd and advance together at "a smart pace, i.e. fast walk or steady trot towards the crowd."

"Foot officers stand well aside to let them through and reform behind following at the double. The horses stop at a predetermined spot, foot officers forming up behind."

The manual stresses a warning to the crowd should always be given before adopting mounted dispersal tactics, and officers should be strictly limited to "avoid the head as far as possible."

Mr Benn and other Labour MPs are expected to continue to protest about the manual. They are also concerned about other cases of alleged riot yet to be heard, and are demanding an inquiry by the Attorney General, Sir Michael Havers.

## Freedom hope dashed

A British engineer held in Libya for more than a year has had his hopes of release dashed after being told that he was free.

Libyan authorities told Mr Malcolm Pike he could collect his visa and go, but tax officials refused to sign the necessary release paper, his father said yesterday.

Mr Frank Pike said that his son was bitterly disappointed and upset. His hopes have been raised many times since he was seized in March, 1981 over a £3 million tax debt.

Mr Frank Pike said that his son had picked up his visa, then a representative from Libya's foreign liaison bureau went with him and the British consul to the tax office in Tripoli.

The tax office said they knew nothing about it and

refused to give the necessary letter of release, Mr Pike said.

"Now we're back to square one. I think the next move must come from the Foreign Office in London."

Malcolm Pike, aged 30, a bachelor from Blandford, Dorset, was made personally responsible for the £3 million debt when his employers at Lamon Engineering left Libya.

The engineer, who was the firm's office manager, has been told that under Libyan law he cannot leave the country until the money is paid.

The Foreign Office said that the tax office had appeared to be the only one to overcome. A spokesman said: "We will just keep plugging away."

"Although things are moving slowly they are also moving slowly but they are moving in the right direction."

## Ploughing banned

A Somerset farmer was ordered by a High Court judge in London yesterday not to plough up unsplitted wetlands near Glastonbury.

Mr Justice Harman granted the order to the Nature Conservancy Council against Mr Melvin Sweet, of Chapel Farm, Blakeway, near Wedmore, until Friday.

Mr Richard Fawcett, for the council, said a full hearing

could not take place yesterday because of procedural problems.

Mr Sweet denies any intention of damaging an area of local and Tadham moors, which is designated a site of special scientific interest. The area includes a heronry and rare orchid meadows.

A further hearing is expected on Thursday.

## NUR at crossroads in railbus row

By Jane McLoughlin  
Industrial Relations  
Correspondent

Railwaymen may have to decide today whether to call a ballot for full-scale industrial action over the blocking of new railbuses, or follow the National Union of Mineworkers in defying the courts.

Representatives of the 143,000-strong National Union of Railwaymen face court proceedings brought against them by the British Railways Board

aimed at stopping the NUR blocking railbuses built by private contractors rather than at BR engineering works, where 4,800 jobs are to be axed.

The BRB writ under the Trade Union Act 1984, claims that the blocking of the railbuses is a trade dispute unlawful without a prior ballot. The NUR claims that the blocking of the railbuses in anticipation of them being brought into service is not a trade dispute under the terms of the act.

If the NUR loses the case and blocking is not lifted, it could risk a maximum fine of £200,000 and finally sequestration of assets.

However, if it loses the legal argument the NUR may

Guards issue, page 21

well decide to call a ballot in which case full-scale industrial action seems likely.

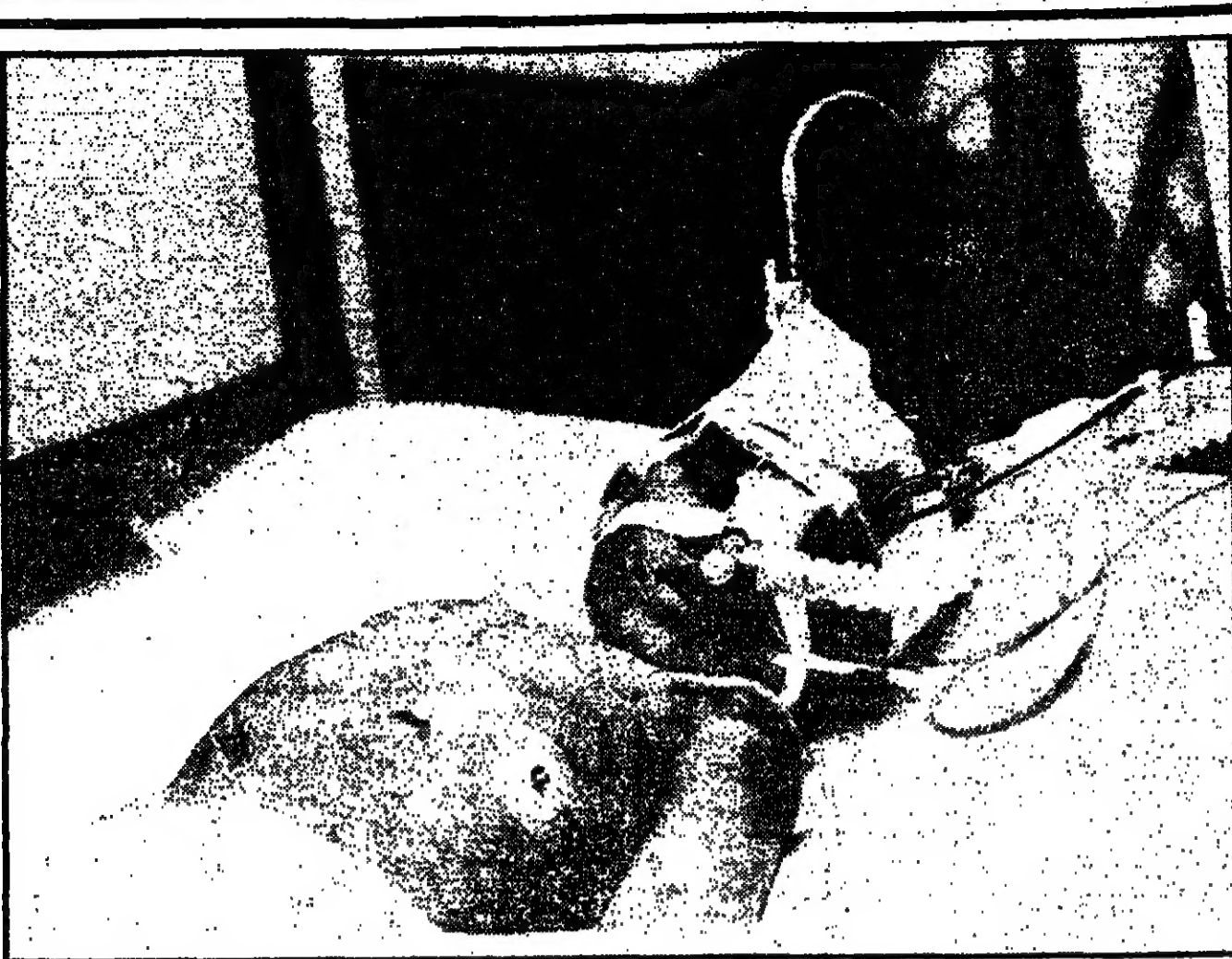
Friction over one-man operation of trains, also heightened yesterday. The issue involves the train drivers' union ASLEF, as well as the NUR.

There was disruption yesterday on commuter services between London, Cambridge and Epsom, where BR sent home without pay "spare" men who refused to cooperate with classes for one-man operation.

About 60 per cent of services were cancelled because drivers are refusing to work overtime in sympathy with those sent home.

One man, who was not named, has joined the breakaway Federation of Public Service Unions, which is not recognised by the TUC.

British Rail has offered to hold talks outside the recognised negotiating machinery on the dispute, but neither union is willing to accept. They want formal talks leading to arbitration on the dispute, which they believe threatens safety as well as jobs.



TYRA Henry, aged 21 months, just before she died at Guy's Hospital, London, from injuries allegedly inflicted by her father, Andrew Neil, in August last year. Neil, aged 28, denied her murder when he appeared at the Old Bailey yesterday.

## Problems with lie detector admitted

By Richard Norton-Taylor

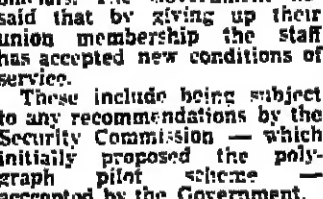
The Government has admitted for the first time that it is having problems with its plan to use the polygraph, or lie detector, at GCHQ and the security services.

The polygraph has been widely criticised in both Britain and the US as unreliable. Sir Robert Armstrong, the Cabinet Secretary and head of the Home Civil Service, says that the pilot scheme — originally to have started more than a year ago — has been extended because of what he described in a letter to Mr Peter Jones, secretary of the Council of Civil Service Unions, as purely practical reasons.

He also says that any consultation about the use of the controversial machine will be restricted to the CCHQ staff federation, even though it represents only 23 per cent of the 7,000 officials at the intelligence-gathering centre based in Cheltenham.

The staff federation was set up earlier this year after the Government's ban on unions. Its members consist largely of middle management and senior officials. The Government has said that it is giving up the union membership the staff has accepted new conditions of service.

These include being subject to any recommendations by the Security Commission — which initially proposed the polygraph pilot scheme — accepted by the Government.



Sir Robert Armstrong: pilot scheme extended

## Gun charge

Paul Hayward, aged 23, of Victoria Street, Barnstaple, was remanded in custody for a week by the town's magistrates yesterday, charged with possessing a firearm with intent to endanger life. The charge follows an incident at Fremington, North Devon, early on Sunday.

"Imagine the vandalism. When Welsh boys have few drinks, anything can happen."

Mr Jones, the sculptor, describes the decision as an example of "all-time prudishness."

It is impossible to put clothes on a contemporary figure, because it looks like a period. The objections are all English immigrants

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Netherlands 40c  
New Zealand 40c  
Norway 40c  
Portugal 40c  
Spain 40c  
Sweden 40c  
Switzerland 40c  
USA 40c

## Fire kills three

Three young children died yesterday in a fire at a mobile home on a farm in Cranny, County Tyrone.

## Dead climber

A climber who fell 150ft to his death from Llyn Siabos, Snowdonia, was named yesterday as Mr Kurt Hans Steinmann, a 34-year-old Swiss.

## Teachers divided over strategy in light of top people's pay award

By John Fairhall,  
Education Editor

Teachers unions are divided about how to reach to the top people's pay award when they meet today to discuss their dispute.

The National Union of Teachers argues that the size of the 'judges' and civil servants' increases are a reason for holding out even more strongly for an improved offer. But the National Association of Schoolmasters/Union of Women Teachers and the National Association of Head Teachers, believe that the award makes arbitration more attractive.

The NAS/UTW and the NUT are not agreed on whether the informal 6.05 per cent would be the starting point for any reference to arbitration or whether the reference would be based on the previous formal offer of 5 per cent.

The NAS/UTW's deputy general secretary, Mr Nigel de Gruchy, said yesterday: "If it transpires there is the possibility of arbitration on top of the 6.05 per cent offer, we think very careful consideration will need to be given to it."

NUT general secretary, Mr David Hart, said he would prefer the dispute to be settled by negotiation in the Burnham Committee, but that if this could not be done by the end of July, the teachers should go to arbitration on the basis of the improved offer.

Mr Geoff Beynon, the general secretary of the AMMA, took a more jaundiced view. The Government would not overturn any arbitral award but would leave local authorities

only informally in discussions with the leader of the union panel, Mr Fred Jarvis of the NUT. They also offered to refer the dispute to arbitration.

The NAS/UTW wants to find out from Mr Jarvis whether the informal 6.05 per cent would be the starting point for any reference to arbitration or whether the reference would be based on the previous formal offer of 5 per cent.

The NAS/UTW's deputy general secretary, Mr Nigel de Gruchy, said yesterday: "If it transpires there is the possibility of arbitration on top of the 6.05 per cent offer, we think very careful consideration will need to be given to it."

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to find the additional money from their own resources.

The NUT has come under pressure from Labour MPs and councillors to accept arbitration. But yesterday Mr Jarvis said: "The employers have admitted publicly that their negotiating position has been weakened by the Government's decision on top people's pay, and we would be foolish not to press our four-point demand with the utmost vigour."

The NUT is bound by a conference decision not to go to arbitration on its claim but a union spokesman said yesterday that this could be changed by a special conference.

A warning that time was running out came last night from the chairman of the Burnham management panel, Mr John Pearman, and the chairman of the Association of Metropolitan Authorities, Mr Jack Hayden, who said that expenditure targets for the local authorities would be announced by the Government later this week.

The targets would cause panic among some councillors, Mr Pearman said, and make it even more difficult for any increase in the employers' offer.

## Statue of nude gets freeze

By Seumas Milne

THE WELSH borough council of Brecknock has blocked plans to erect a nude male statue outside the Welsh Arts Centre in Bala.

The statue was commissioned from the sculptor, Ben Jones, to commemorate a local poet, T. H. Jones, who died in the 1960s. Jones the sculptor felt that Jones the poet's work — which he describes as "nature loving and sensual" — would be best represented by a reclining nude, in the Greek classical tradition.

The town council gave the go-ahead, but a Bala shopkeeper, Mr Harry Frier, appealed to Brecknock council, which has the final say on planning matters.

"We're not Victorian who want to cover up table legs," he says. "But it would have been completely and utterly out of place — like putting a bit of Florence in a Welsh market town."

"Imagine the vandalism. When Welsh boys have few drinks, anything can happen."

Mr Jones, the sculptor, describes the decision as an example of "all-time prudishness."

It is impossible to put clothes on a contemporary figure, because it looks like a period. The objections are all English immigrants

## Mother and boyfriend 'murdered 4-year-old'

A four-year-old boy was hit by a car and killed yesterday, and his mother and boyfriend were charged with his murder.

Doctors found 30 bits marks, up to 20 inches in size, on the boy's body, and a 40-bruise and 30-graze on Christopher Stock's body.

Malcolm Poole, a 28-year-old technician, and Susan Stock, aged 22, of Duke Street, Brecknock, deny murder, grievous bodily harm and wounding with intent.

Mr Mark Carlisle, QC, prosecuting told Liverpool Crown Court: "This child was consistently battered over a period of days or even months. He was subjected to a series of physical assaults and injuries of varying severity, culminating in his death."

Stock and Poole were arrested after an anonymous telephone call brought an ambulance to their home. Clothes belonging to the boy which were taken from the house were heavily bloodstained.

Stock was said to have told police that Christopher had fallen on the fireplace. The

couple had tried to shake him, and pushed his head in an attempt to bring him round.

"Mal just loses control and keeps hitting him. I suppose that's where the bruises are from," she said. Poole claimed the child had fallen and banged his head on the television set.

He said that Christopher was given electric shocks from a wire to try to revive him, the court heard. Mr Carlisle said that Poole admitted smacking and biting the boy as a form of punishment. However, Poole had said that the smacks were not hard.

Mr Malcolm Turnbull, a dental surgeon, told the court that he identified at least 15 human bites on the boy's chest matched an impression from Poole's teeth and Stock's teeth had cut into his skin.

Dr John Benstead, a Home Office pathologist, found fresh, recent and old injuries all over Christopher's body. The cause of death was the brain haemorrhage caused by an accumulation of violence to the child's head, he said.

The trial continues today.

## Youths sentenced for rope death

Two youths who stretched a rope across a Bournemouth road, forcing a motor cyclist, were sentenced to 30 months' youth custody.

When asked why they had done it, Adrian Hulme, aged 17, of Hythe, near Southampton, replied: "It was not to kill anyone. I did not think that would happen. I am very sorry but I know that's not enough because you can't bring him back."

Stephen Mainwaring, also 17, of Christchurch, Hampshire, said: "If a car came along it would have to stop — we did it just for annoyance. I suppose."

The motor cyclist, Vincent Gabriel, a 22-year-old Bournemouth hotel chef, was taking a late night spin on his 650cc machine and did not see the rope.

The youths were sentenced at Winchester Crown Court, where Mr Justice Nolan told them: "You have taken a

human life. You showed reckless disregard for the safety of others. You must lose your liberty for that."

"I accept your pleas of guilty to manslaughter. I accept that you did not intend or foresee the possibility of the tragedy that occurred, but you should have done so."

The court heard that the youths had been in Bournemouth for the evening and had drunk from a bottle containing a mixture of wines and spirits.



David McKie

## Dimmer news of lordly lights

LORD SOAMES seemed convinced that by and by things have gone pretty swimmingly.

What a shame it would be, he argued in the Lords yesterday, to turn the TV cameras out as soon as the dimmer experiment was up and then sit around (as untelvised obscurity, so to speak) waiting for the final decision.

Why throw away the audience that has succeeded in building up? It wasn't, after all, as if the coming of the cameras had changed the place for the worse.

Unhappily for him, a succession of those who followed seemed convinced that it had. Lord Ross of Marnock — Labour's former Scottish Secretary, witty and weathered — had been keeping a sharp eye on his colleagues.

He'd seen people moving around the House, simply to get into the shots. He'd heard ministers' interviews in other people's speeches. In a way they'd never done pre-emptive strikes which could almost have passed for party political broadcasts.

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David McKee  
Dimmer  
news of  
lordly  
lights



Wendy Savage at her London home yesterday after her deadline for a peace plan offer had passed.

Picture by Simon Grosset

## Suspended obstetrician seeks hearing

By Andrew Velth, Medical Correspondent

The row over the suspension of the consultant obstetrician, Mrs Wendy Savage, over allegations about her treatment of five maternity cases seems certain to go to the High Court.

Yesterday's deadline for her reinstatement, set by her lawyers, passed without a peace offer from the chairman of Tower Hamlets health authority, Mr Francis Cumberlege. Mrs Savage's solicitor, Mr Brian Raymond, said he would be briefing counsel today.

The east London health authority's solicitor, Mr Michael Scott, has warned that if legal action is taken, the authority would "go full steam ahead for an inquiry".

Mr Cumberlege, who has declined to give details of the allegations to his health authority members, has received four reports on the cases from leading obstetricians but has yet to decide whether to launch a formal inquiry. A full-scale inquiry will cost the health authority an estimated £100,000.

## Salvesen share sale aids Kirk ministers

By Martyn Ealsall, Churches Correspondent

THE LOWEST-PAID ministers in the Church of Scotland are expecting a 12 per cent salary increase to £8,004 in the new year, after the Kirk's sale of shares in the Christian Salvesen public relations.

The sale brought in more than £16.6 million and about 490 ministers will benefit. The salary increase was announced in the will of the late Mr Frederick Salvesen, the founder of the company and one of the Kirk's greatest benefactors. This year the Church expects almost to double the expected £230,000 Salvesen investment income, by reinvesting in unit trusts.

The Kirk encourages congregations to be financially self-supporting and the reinvested income will provide a financial safety net. A recommended salary increase of 8.5 per cent for ministers in the highest-paid categories has already been approved by the General Assembly. The salary increases for the lowest-paid ministers would still leave them receiving £1,250 less in 1986 than the average Paye wage in 1984.

## Apex result 'serious setback for Government'

# White collar union votes to retain political fund

By Patrick Wintour, Labour Correspondent

The white collar union, Apex, has voted by a near three-to-one majority to retain its political fund, confounding the view that only manual workers backed the levy.

In a 89.6 per cent turnout of the union's 90,031 members, 39,465 voted for keeping the fund with 14,380 opposed. The proportion for retention was the same among the 45,000 voting through workplace ballots as the 8,800 postal votes.

Apex is the seventh union to announce the result of the ballot required by the Trade Union Act 1984, but is the first to provide a regional breakdown of the voting pattern.

Workplace ballots ranged from 85.5 per cent and 82.5

per cent in favour of keeping the funds in Wales and Scotland respectively, down to a 65.5 per cent vote in favour in the Midlands. Only 42 of the union's 492 branches recorded a majority against in workplace ballots.

Predictions that Apex would lose its ballot were based on the fact that 32.5 per cent of members contract out of paying the £1.04 levy per year, and a MORI poll conducted at the beginning of the year which showed only 53 per cent in favour of keeping the fund.

Although the result is encouraging for union leaders, four medium-sized unions have a substantially higher proportion of members contracting out than Apex. These are the two fine technicians unions, Natke and Act, the Tobacco Workers

Union and the Association of Scientific, Technical and Managerial Staffs.

In common with many other unions, Apex propaganda on the political fund concentrated on the need to retain the right to campaign on political issues rather than on the financing of the Labour Party. Mr Grantham claimed that the turn-out was reduced by big employers, in particular Austin Rover, refusing to allow the union to distribute ballot papers to members at their desks.

The ballot — which cost £19,000 — was the first national secret ballot conducted by Apex and acted as a dry-run for a new system of individual balloting for the union's national executive, hitherto elected by branch votes.

## Saudi prince gets £150,000 bail

Prince Mashour Bin Saud Abdul Aziz, the royal Saudi Arabian facing a drugs conspiracy charge, was granted £150,000 bail on appeal at the royal courts of justice in London yesterday.

Police renewed their objections to bail during the 15-minute hearing, but the prince was released after Judge Harris granted an application by

the defence counsel, Mr Richard Jermain.

Prince Mashour, the 24th of the 45 sons of the late King Saud, and a nephew of King Fahd, was not in court to hear the news. He was still on remand at Wormwood Scrubs prison, after being refused bail by Marylebone magistrates.

His brother, Prince Walid, stood as a £100,000 bail surety, and a family friend, Mr Adnan

Almoudeer, stood for the other £50,000.

Prince Mashour is charged with conspiring with Mr Gary Savoury, and others to supply cocaine. He is described on the charge sheet as unemployed, but was said in court to receive a £240,000 a year allowance from the Saudi Government, on top of a substantial allowance from the trustees of his late father's estate.

## Jobless lodger fights Fowler benefit cut

By Susan Tirthott

A 22-year-old unemployed man who has lived in lodgings since leaving school yesterday challenged Government regulations forcing young claimants in his area to move after a maximum of four weeks.

Mr Simon Cotton's application to the High Court for a judicial review is regarded by the Department of Health and Social Security as a test case for the regulations, introduced in April, on benefits for people in boarding and lodging accommodation.

Mr Cotton, of Birkenhead, who grew up on Merseyside in a series of children's and foster homes, moved to his latest board and lodging accommodation in January.

His counsel, Mr Richard Drabble, told the court that Mr Cotton paid a week for his board and lodging, and a separate £100 a fortnight for his meals. The local DSS office told him in May that his benefit would be reduced from the beginning of June if he was still an unemployed lodger.

Mr Cotton said in an affidavit read to the court: "I have two O levels but otherwise am unskilled. In Birkenhead the prospects of employment are bleak. If I leave my present address the only course I can think of is to start wandering from one DSS area to another, despite the fact that such roots as I have are in the Wirral."

"I have never known my mother or father and I do not have any family to go to." He is at his 20th address, including one foster home, where he was deliberately ignored. His only contact with his mother was when she gave consent for him to have a heart operation.

His challenge is on the grounds that the regulations are unlawful under the 1976 Supplementary Benefits Act, that the Secretary of State, Mr Norman Fowler, failed to consult properly and that the rules are unreasonable.

The regulations reduce benefit to claimants aged under 25 in board and lodging accommodation after periods varying between two weeks in holiday towns and six weeks in less popular towns. They can claim full benefit only by moving to another DSS area and cannot return to an area and claim full board and lodging costs for at least six months.

Mr Drabble said that the regulations were unlawful because they involved Mr Fowler in making general rules. "Under the 1976 Supplementary Benefits Act it is Parliament and only Parliament that can make rules of general application."

Mr Fowler had failed to consult properly or seek help from the social security advisory committees set up to advise on draft regulations.

"The idea of giving Mr Cotton four weeks to alter his pattern of life is unreasonable. No landlord in the country would work on that sort of timescale," said Mr Drabble.

The hearing continues today.

# Lloyds Bank makes University less of a challenge.



Further education is an exciting prospect.

But it can be a financially daunting one, too.

Text books. Food. Clothes. Rent. Transport. Entertainment. The list goes on and on. Sadly, most student grants don't.

But help is at hand, from Lloyds Bank.

Come to us with your grant cheque or give us details of your financial arrangements and we'll give you a cheque book and cheque card.

As a goodwill gesture, we'll also credit £8 to your account.

Our Cashpoint card should come in equally handy. With it, you can use over 1,600 cash dispensers, the majority available 7 days a week.

We'll also send you regular monthly statements.

And if you stay in credit, we'll waive all normal bank charges. What's more, we can provide a special overdraft of up to £200 at a low rate, and you still don't need to pay bank charges.

And there's the Higher Education Loan aimed at parents, which makes unsecured loans of between £500 and £6,000 available.

These loans also offer a special low rate of interest, as long as the student son or daughter banks with us.

All in all, they add up to bonuses that no other bank can offer.

For starters, call in at your local Lloyds Bank branch.



A thoroughbred amongst banks

Written details of credit terms available from branches of Lloyds Bank Plc., 71 Lombard Street, London EC3P 3BS. Loans granted to people aged 18 or over and at the Bank's discretion.

## NEWS IN BRIEF

### Headmaster on leave

MR ALEC ASKEW, the headmaster of Stoke Poges Middle School, from which four boys were drowned at Land's End, was yesterday on leave of absence.

The school term ends today, when an inquiry into the circumstances surrounding the deaths begins at Buckinghamshire County Council headquarters in Aylesbury.

### 75 are arrested at cruise protest

SEVENTY-five peace protesters were arrested on Sunday at a mass demonstration against Cruise missiles, on Salisbury Plain. A Ministry of Defence spokesman said yesterday 72 were freed on bail, and three were being held for previous offences.

More than 500 people travelled from all over the country to attend the CND protest at Woodcote, near Stonehenge.

### EEC backs plan for pit museum

THE European Commission yesterday agreed to pay half the £72,000 cost of a study into redeveloping the Mary Lewis Methery Colliery as a museum and tourist centre, creating about 200 jobs.

The pit, near Pontypridd, Mid Glamorgan, shut two years ago after miners' staged an underground strike but failed to get backing for a national strike over the closure issue. Rhondda Borough Council believes the old pit could bring in up to 250,000 visitors a year and revitalise the valley's economy.

### Drugs swoop

DRUG squad officers arrested 18 people in Bradford's red light district on Sunday night. Eight night detectives were still interviewing those arrested in the Lumb Lane area.

## Public plan to avoid airport sale

By Michael Morris

The Labour-controlled town councils which run Manchester's international airport are planning to turn it into a public limited company to thwart privatisation.

The move, announced at a press conference in Manchester Town Hall yesterday, anticipated government legislation this autumn requiring the formation of an airport company.

Under the plans, the city council would hold more than half the £6,000 shares. The rest would be held by the remaining nine district councils after the Greater Manchester Council is abolished.

The present owners, Manchester City Council and Greater Manchester Council, are recommending the restructuring in the light of the abolition next April.

Mr Graham Stringer, leader of the city council, said: "It goes keep the airport in local government hands. We believe this is the best plan for the future of the airport, guarding growth and investment."

A detailed report went before the city's policy committee yesterday, says it is difficult to see how a joint committee could cope with a spending programme of nearly £300 million by the early 1990s.

The new company would be free to borrow on the open market, and would be controlled by the shareholders, local authorities. Until the Greater Manchester Council disappears the company's shares would be divided equally between the city and county councils. After next March, the county's share would pass to the district councils of Greater Manchester.

Mr Stringer compared the move to that of Manchester's leaders more than 70 years ago to put money into the Manchester Ship Canal in an attempt to keep the local economy going.



## Opren patients sue health ministers

By Andrew Veitch,  
Medical Correspondent

Health ministers and the Government's drugs watchdog the Committee on Safety of Medicines, are being sued by 900 patients who say they were damaged by the arthritis drug Opren.

The patients are claiming exemplary damages for alleged negligence and misrepresentation by ministers who licensed the drug, the CSM which approved it, the manufacturer Eli Lilly and its United Kingdom subsidiary Distal Products, the Open Action Committee said yesterday.

The action committee claims to have evidence that the chairman of the CSM, Sir Abraham Goldberg, was enlisted by Lilly sometime before his appointment to the CSM to carry out research on the drug before it was approved. A document which has been passed to the Guardian shows that studies of the drug's effects which were accepted by the CSM were rejected as inadequate by the United States Food and Drug Administration.

Other evidence in the hands of a team of 20 lawyers and doctors working with the committee shows that the drug has made some people permanently allergic to light and raises fears that it may cause cancer.

Opren was introduced in August 1982 after two years on the market — 83 patients are reported to have died and 3,963 to have suffered severe side-effects, according to CSM data.

A spokesman for Lilly said: "We have received a number of writs and statements of claims. There is in the hands of our lawyers. There is nothing unexpected, significant, or alarming in the documents."

Sir Abraham, professor of medicine at Glasgow University, is allegedly identified in a Lilly company document as having previously been an "investigator" in two studies of benoxaprofen (the generic name for Opren). In 1979 he attended a Lilly-sponsored symposium on the drug in Wiesbaden, West Germany, and in 1981 he was Lilly travelling fellow in medicine.

Sir Abraham joined the CSM on March 1, 1980. The committee approved Opren later that month and became chairman four months later.

It is not suggested that he acted illegally, behaved improperly, or had any financial interest in the drug. Drug firms normally pay expenses, but they do not pay the investigator.

Members of the CSM are obliged to declare their interests to the head of the Department of Health's medicines division. At the time of the Opren affair, that was Sir John Griffin, now head of the industry's trade association the ABPI. Members, four of whom are paid consultants to drug firms, are not obliged to declare their interests publicly.

Sir Abraham explained and defended the conduct of the CSM and Lilly at the time of the Opren affair. Most of the company information on which the CSM based its approval of the drug was also submitted to the US Food and Drug Administration.

In a letter dated February 25, 1981, nearly a year after Opren had been approved by the CSM, the associate director of the FDA's bureau of medical products wrote to Lilly: "The information presented is inadequate and the application (for marketing) is not approvable."

"The nature of the data presentation and statistical analyses of the data do not allow us to make a definitive evaluation of the efficacy and safety of benoxaprofen in the treatment of rheumatoid arthritis and osteoarthritis."

She said that the results of the four "pivotal" studies "are not acceptable because large numbers of patients are excluded from the analyses on grounds dictated not by clinical considerations, but by the chosen statistical methods."

She was particularly concerned about two side-effects: a disease of the nails called onycholysis, and allergy to light, photosensitivity. Analysis of signs and symptoms associated with the drug was confusing, she wrote.

Referring to studies of cancer in rats which had been given the drug, she told Lilly: "You have not provided adequate evidence of freedom from carcinogenicity. Subsequent studies by the company on carcinogenicity in mice were not analysed until after Opren had been withdrawn in the UK. Later Lilly said that it had found cancer in the mice and withdrew the drug worldwide."

The action committee claims to have letters from 600 patients who still suffer intense pain when in the sun. Dr Andrew Hersheimer, senior lecturer in clinical pharmacology at the Hammersmith Hospital, London, and one of the committee's team of specialists, said yesterday: "Our documents reveal for the first time that one of the side-effects of Opren was to make people permanently allergic to light."

Sir Abraham said yesterday: "I understand that the action committee is taking legal action. I am advised that their allegations are sub-judice. I do not wish to make any comment." The Department of Health declined to comment.

## Why enterprise threatens to go by the board

OF ALL the metropolitan, county, and Greater London Council services at risk from abolition, the fate of the new local enterprise boards could cause the Government most embarrassment.

Just as Labour's municipal job-generating machines are beginning to deliver the goods, they are threatened with a collapse in funding.

The Environment Secretary, Mr Patrick Jenkin, is blocking £10 million of GLC cash due to the Greater London Enterprise Board until the details of the transfer to the boroughs are agreed. The board claims its action has jeopardised 1,000 jobs.

The GLC is not the only board in trouble. In the slump-ravaged West Midlands, the county enterprise board is desperately trying to attract pension fund money to replace its £3.2 million a year income from the county council.

The West Midlands Enterprise Board has even set up a unit trust in partnership with Leeds Merchant Bank to soothe the fears of pension fund managers — despite Labour movement criticism that the move is a retreat from the principle of local accountability towards a narrowly commercial remit. Board officials say they expect next-to-nothing from the districts, which are due to take it over next spring. Sympathetic councils are already up to their eyes in commitments.

However, the Government may not be too keen to allow the collapse of a body which is seen to be doing something about jobs — especially in an electorally volatile region where unemployment has climbed from 5.5 per cent to almost 17 per cent since the Tories came to power.

In three years, the West Midlands board — the largest outside London — has invested £10 million in 25 companies, and claims to have saved or created 4,600 jobs.

A cost of £2,200 per job scores well against the published cost of £3,000 to £4,000 to keep someone on the dole. Assuming some of those jobs would have survived without the WMEB's cash, the price is still modest compared with the typical £20,000 to £40,000 of regional policy subsidies.

A recent study for Sheffield City Council estimated that the cost per job in the government-sponsored West Midlands Dudley Enterprise Board zone was £48,000 in rates relief alone.

A typical example of the kind of firm which local enterprise boards can help is Kirby's Engineering, in the Black Country. Kirby, a keen enthusiast visitor was the TUC general secretary, Mr Norman Willis.

The National Council for Voluntary Organisations suggests in a discussion document a new opportunities programme for all long-term unemployed, involving a personal development programme consisting of part-time education and community work. Each participant would be paid £13 a week in addition to supplementary benefit, and there would be no limit to the time spent on the programme.

Employment ministers have already discussed the proposal with Mr Peter Ashby, the author of the document, who is hopeful that the Government will be receptive to the initiative which is designed to make the government adopt a comprehensive approach to long-term unemployment in the same way that the Manpower Services Commission has towards youth unemployment.

Mr Ashby points out that the vast majority of the long-term unemployed are victims of industrial upheaval. The length of their unemployment makes them unattractive to employers and more likely to suffer a lack of motivation.

The proposed personal development programme would be designed to be interesting and a means of breaking out of the cycle of decline caused by long term unemployment.

Mr Ashby estimates that with a phased introduction the scheme could cost £750 million a year. The current MSC Budget is £2 billion. At present, about 300,000 of those unemployed for over a year are aged under 25, while about 400,000 are over 45. The Government's Community Programme, which caters for the long-term unemployed, presently covers 200,000 each year, of which 120,000 go back on the dole.

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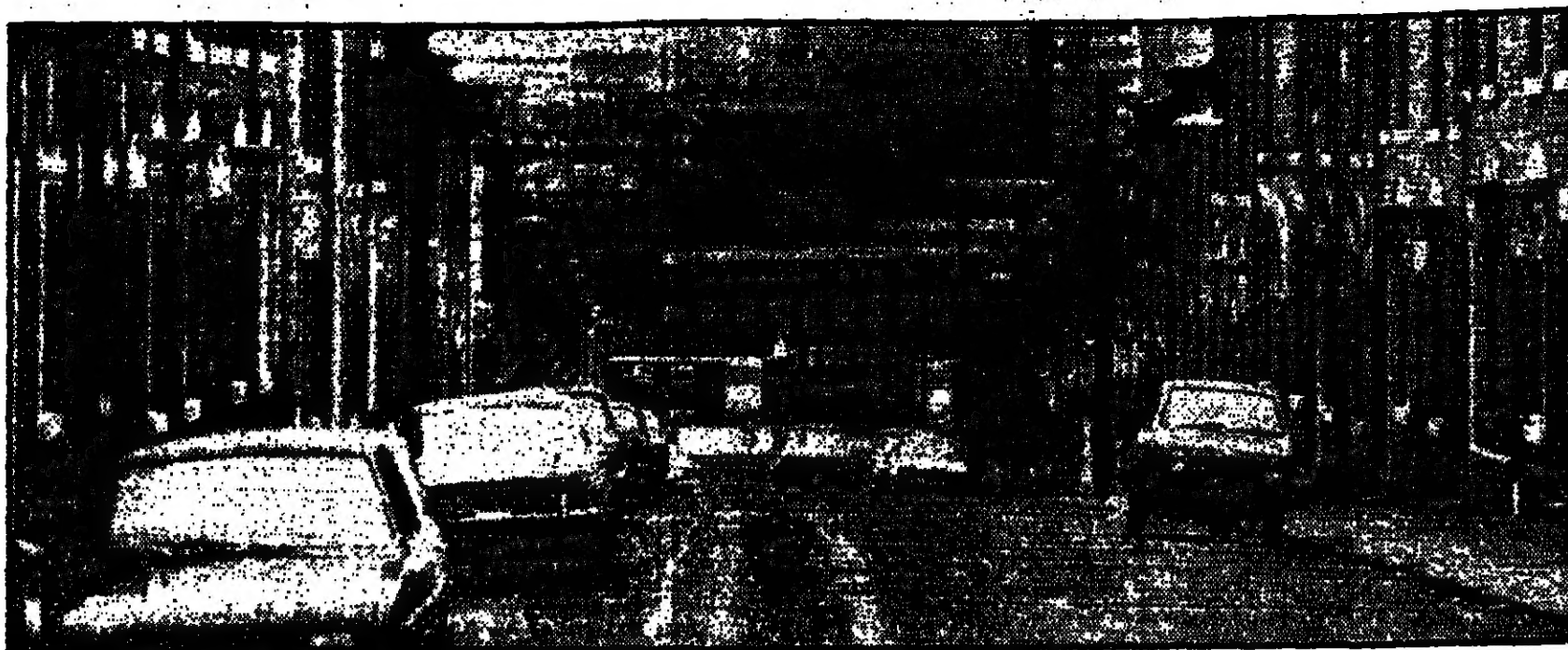
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Down hill in Birmingham: the West Midlands Enterprise Board is desperately trying to replace its £3.2 million a year income from the county council.



### Past success may not be enough to save the organisations which are casting about for fresh funds. Seumas Milne reports

Geoff Edge (left): seeks regional planning role

Michael Ward (right): developed original idea



Kirby's produces cardboard box-making machines. In 1983, after years of under-investment, its workforce was down to 12 from 30 in 1973, it was losing £400,000 a year, and was being squeezed out of its last markets.

The WMEB backed a management buy-out and has injected £200,000 in the last three years for new machines and prototypes — partly as equity, partly preference shares, and partly convertible loan stock.

Mr Ian Bunch, one of the company's directors, says that the banks were only prepared to offer a short-term overdraft. Kirby's now employs 55 people and made a £400,000 profit last year.

The West Midlands, Greater London and the boards in West Yorkshire and Merseyside are using

such success stories to press the Government to give districts and boroughs greater powers to support the local economy.

GLEB and GLC representatives have reminded the local government minister, Mr Kenneth Baker, of the promise in the abolition white paper that the Government would consider increasing the limit on local government job-investments —

currently restricted to the product of a twopenny rate. Without the protection of the metropolitan counties and the GLC, the enterprise boards know that the best they can do is to keep their operations ticking over.

Fortunately for the boards' partisans, decentralisation is all the rage in Neil Kinnock's Labour Party; and Labour politicians of all hues can be heard singing

the praises of the new frontiers of municipal socialism.

Municipal enterprise boards were developed by politicians like the GLC's industry and employment chief, Mr Michael Ward, the former Labour MP Mr Geoff Edge. The original idea was a souped-up version of Harold Wilson's National Enterprise Board gone local.

A council-owned enterprise board is still losing more than 1,000 manufacturing jobs a month, the WMEB's 4,600 jobs in three years — however cost-effective — hardly amount to a hill of beans.

And how the local enterprise boards have shown is that they can produce results — though it is too early to predict whether the companies they have backed are viable in the long-term on their own.

However, the results are puny compared with the problem. In a region which is still losing more than 1,000 manufacturing jobs a month, the WMEB's 4,600 jobs in three years — however cost-effective — hardly amount to a hill of beans.

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## Task force urged to aid long-term unemployed

By Patrick Wintour,  
Labour Correspondent

THE GOVERNMENT was yesterday urged to set up a task force to examine the plight of Britain's 1.5 million long-term unemployed, by church leaders and voluntary organisations. Only one in five of the long-term jobless currently receive help from the Government's special employment measures.

The National Council for Voluntary Organisations suggests in a discussion document a new opportunities programme for all long-term unemployed, involving a personal development programme consisting of part-time education and community work. Each participant would be paid £13 a week in addition to supplementary benefit, and there would be no limit to the time spent on the programme.

Employment ministers have already discussed the proposal with Mr Peter Ashby, the author of the document, who is hopeful that the Government will be receptive to the initiative which is designed to make the government adopt a comprehensive approach to long-term unemployment in the same way that the Manpower Services Commission has towards youth unemployment.

Mr Ashby points out that the vast majority of the long-term unemployed are victims of industrial upheaval. The length of their unemployment makes them unattractive to employers and more likely to suffer a lack of motivation.

The proposed personal development programme would be designed to be interesting and a means of breaking out of the cycle of decline caused by long term unemployment.

Mr Ashby estimates that with a phased introduction the scheme could cost £750 million a year. The current MSC Budget is £2 billion. At present, about 300,000 of those unemployed for over a year are aged under 25, while about 400,000 are over 45. The Government's Community Programme, which caters for the long-term unemployed, presently covers 200,000 each year, of which 120,000 go back on the dole.

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## Pit dispute protesters 'playing to camera'

By Paul Hovland

She had admitted throwing concrete through the window and allegedly told police: "I'm mad at the bastard scab coming through our village because we are fighting for our community."

Passing sentence, Mr Justice Cullen told her: "When you throw that stone you throw away your dignity and you throw away your dignity in words you uttered to the police."

"Of course there was bitterness of course there was hatred in this dispute, but your cowardly action seen by millions of people, prompted those who did not know the mining community to conclude that miners' wives act as you do."

"We all know that they do not, and that community certainly contains heroines."

Although she deserved to be sent to prison, the judge added: "I do not want to create a heroine who does not exist and I do not want anyone in your lovely valley to conclude that there is any desire on my part to continue the bitterness, bitterness which is murderous. I always equate the valley with singing and I hope it soon returns."

Mr Philip Richards, defending, said the atmosphere outside the plant had been heightened by the presence of a television crew and by a static camera placed in Mr Paul Watson's car.

"It may be that there was an element here of irresponsibility being increased by the presence of those cameras, something of playing to the camera," he said. The camera-man outside the plant had said, "Here she comes" as Mrs Watson, aged 43, started to leave.

"Maybe he did that to notify his colleague it was time to start filming and it certainly had the effect on the pickets of preparing them to go to a demonstration in front of the cameras," Mr Richards said. Unfortunately, it may have made this incident worse than it otherwise might have been.

Mr Stephen Hopkins, prosecuting, said Mr Watson was a member of the National Union of Mineworkers and had been on strike for eight months before he returned to work last November.

He was subjected to mass picketing and Mrs Watson became a target for abuse when she joined the Miners' Modern and frequently appeared on television advocating the right of miners to return to work.

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## Cash curb blocks anti-drug concerts

By Alan Dunn

Sheffield City Council faces possible losses of £100,000 because it delayed setting a rate, the district auditor has told the authorities.

The council is the latest of the former "no rate" Labour authorities to get such a warning.

Sheffield's district auditor, Mr Ron Mason, has sent the council a Report to the Public Interest in which he says that he might take action for wilful misconduct over possible losses from setting a deficit budget.

The report is seen as a warning shot from the local government spending watchdog of possible action in the light of similar actions already under way against Liverpool and Lambeth councils.

Other Labour councils which can expect similar reports in the next two weeks are Hackney, Southwark, Islington, Greenwich and Camden.

In his report to Sheffield, which the council must make public, Mr Mason says that the delay in making a rate meant that income was not received on time.

It is now apparent that interest in respect of delay in the receipt of income will be substantial.

As at Liverpool and Lambeth, the unrecouped income is believed to be grants and other monies held back by the Government.

Referring to the actions against Liverpool and Lambeth over their delay in rate making, he says: "In due course, I propose to consider the position of councilors in the light of the result of that action."

The Local Government Information Unit in London said yesterday that many Labour councils were now obviously under threat from district auditors. The next stage could be the issue of notices of debt to individual councilors, as has happened at Liverpool and Lambeth.

Last week, when Liverpool challenged notices of £106,000 debt, the council pointed out that there was no legal requirement to set a rate by a certain date.

It blamed the Government for the delay by refusing to discuss the budget. Lambeth's challenge period has been extended to August 2.

Mr Tim Mahon, the North-west England district auditor, said last week that he was investigating possible wilful misconduct which, if proved, could lead to bankruptcy and barring from public office for the 49 Labour councilors.

## Sheffield's rate revolt could cost £100,000

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One Japanese company did suffer a stoppage; the national engineering strike of '79, which originated outside Wales.

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(Mopping their own brows, the management soon agreed that a little breeze wouldn't go amiss.)

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## Lords vote to extend TV coverage



Lord Soames

### TELEVISION

By Alan Travis

THE House of Lords overwhelmingly voted last night to extend the six-month experimental televising of the Upper Chamber.

A proposal that they conclude the six-month experiment next week and then not allow cameras back into the Chamber until after a final decision is taken around Christmas was rejected by 135 votes to 52 (majority against 83).

The decision last night means that for the first time the State Opening of Parliament will be televised from within the House of Lords in October. It also means that the cameras will remain until at least the end of the year.

Peers were last night

treating the vote as a test of whether the cameras will be allowed to remain permanently and television companies are now optimistic that they will be able to continue the coverage indefinitely.

Opening the debate, Lord Soames, a former leader of the House, had invited peers to extend the experiment until a final decision was taken around Christmas on whether the cameras should remain permanently.

But Lord Peyton, a former Conservative Transport Secretary, moved an Amendment to the government motion, designed to oppose the extension of the experiment.

The six-month trial has generally had a favourable reception, but has led to complaints about the heat from the television lights.

The cameras were first introduced into the House of Lords on January 23 and the BBC and ITN has asked for

the experiment to be allowed to continue until a final decision is taken.

Opening the debate, Lord Soames, said the television had boosted public respect for the work of the House of Lords and improved the understanding of the part the House played in national life.

He said it would be a pity to lose public interest which had been generated by television by stopping the experiment until the Select Committee which is considering the issue could publish its final report after the Christmas recess.

Opposition from peers centred on their unhappiness about editing procedures. Lord Peyton said the lighting in the chamber was not as intrusive as he had feared, but his main anxiety centred on the fact that broadcasters would always give priority to what they

considered to be their interests and lightly brushed others aside.

He raised the fear that televising the Lords was only being used as a key to the Commons, "for it is there rather than here that events which constitute good material for television occur."

However, Lord Winstanley, a Liberal peer, said that he was in favour of the six-month experiment continuing as television was the public's principal source of information.

Support for the television companies came from Lord Boyd-Carpenter, who said that the experiment had done a lot of good in destroying a great many illusions about the House of Lords. He reminded peers that Parliament was not a private debating society and said that not long ago the House of Lords was a "threatened species".

## Hercules food airlift to continue in Ethiopia

### AFRICA FAMINE

By Alan Travis

THE RAF Hercules food airlift to Ethiopia is to be extended by three months to the end of the year, the Government announced yesterday.

Mr Timothy Raison, the Minister for Overseas Development, back from his trip to Ethiopia last week, said that the decision to extend the airlift involving two RAF Hercules aircraft was taken because the build-up of road transport to distribute food had gone more slowly than expected. The four of duty of a third RAF Hercules, in the Sudan, is also to be extended beyond the initial withdrawal date of September 30.

Mr Stuart Holland, the Shadow Overseas Development Minister, strongly criticised the British Government for "culpable delays" in recent months over supplying trucks and said the Hercules were "only crumbs from the table" provided in response to the Live Aid appeal. Mr Holland said that the contribution by the RAF Hercules would be "marginal".

Conservative backbenchers criticised Labour's "carping" and demanded to know what the Ethiopian Government was doing to meet the famine problem.

Mr Raison, in a Commons statement, said it would be several weeks before any reliable assessment of the probable



Mr Raison: "Build-up slower than expected"

1985 harvest could be made, but reports showed it would be well below that of a normal year so it was essential to maintain relief efforts into 1986.

The overall food supply should be adequate for the rest of this year and the overriding priority was to improve food distribution, as there were still not enough trucks available. The United Nations had estimated that perhaps as many as 400 long-haul and short-haul trucks would be needed, said Mr Raison.

He said that the airlift had been due to end on September 30 but the Government had expected that by then the ending of the rains and the build-up of trucks would enable food to be distributed more widely and efficiently by road.

Mr Raison said, however, that his visit had confirmed that the build-up of trucks had gone more slowly than expected and so they were offering the Ethiopian Government the opportunity to keep the two RAF Hercules until the end of December.

The two aircraft have been in Ethiopia since November, 1984, and have airlifted 18,600 tonnes of grain to inaccessible places at a cost of £1.5 million a month.

Mr Holland said that the Hercules would only supplement the kind of food aid which, by road and rail transport, should have reached the drought areas already.

"The contribution they can make, easily and swiftly, to the vital role of the RAF, is likely to be marginal."

He accused the British Government of extending the airlift "to follow the impact of the Live Aid appeal."

Mr Holland said the Opposition had warned in the spring last year that there would be a "tragedy of biblical proportions" and yet the Government had failed to act earlier. He said that the Government had been in order "three or five months ago" and should have been delivered now, not waiting to be delivered.

Mr Anthony Beaumont-Dark (C, Selby, Oak) asked the Minister what he had been able to do to bring the Ethiopian Government "to realism" and to persuade them that the rebel areas had to be fed, and not just those who supported their rebel regime.

Mr Raison, defending himself against Labour claims that he had merely reshuffled the aid budget, rather than provided new money to meet the famine crisis, said that resources had been provided from contingency allowances, gone more slowly than expected and so they were offering the Ethiopian Government an expected shortfall in the overseas development budget.

## Minister rejects calls for tougher driving test

### TRANSPORT

The Government has rejected demands for an extended driving test, Transport Minister of State, Mrs Lynda Chalker, announced in the Commons yesterday.

At question time, Mrs Chalker told MPs that the Transport Secretary, Mr Nicholas Ridley, was unable to accept the cross-party Transport Select Committee's proposal

for a longer, more intensive test.

Her announcement was described as "disappointing" by the committee chairman, Labour MP Mr Gordon Bagier, and as "unsatisfactory" by Mr Peter Bruinvels (C, Leicester E).

Mr Bruinvels protested: "People driving cars now are risking their own lives and other people's lives after half an hour of instruction and then a test." He called for night time driving, driving at

speed and driving on dual carriageways and motorways to be included in the test to ensure people were properly trained.

Mrs Chalker urged him to consider the practicalities. "It's simply not feasible in summer to take people through night driving. In winter it would require massive examiner overtime and a higher fee for the person taking the test."

She said less than half the test centres were in reach of dual carriageways and even

fewer in reach of motorways.

Mr Bagier (Sunderland S), said: "There will be some disappointment from the committee that you haven't been able to accept its recommendations." The safety aspect of driving examiner tests had been one of the main considerations in the committee's deliberations.

He asked: "Are you satisfied with the quality of driving school instructors?" Mrs Chalker replied: "I fully agree about the impor-

ance of safety and many of the things the committee said in its report."

Mrs Chalker said driving schools were being required to improve instruction and she hoped this would further improve standards on the road.

Mrs Chalker said there had been substantial recruitment of driving examiners, with a net gain of 65 since last year. "We are recruiting as fast as we can in order to cut waiting times," she assured MPs.

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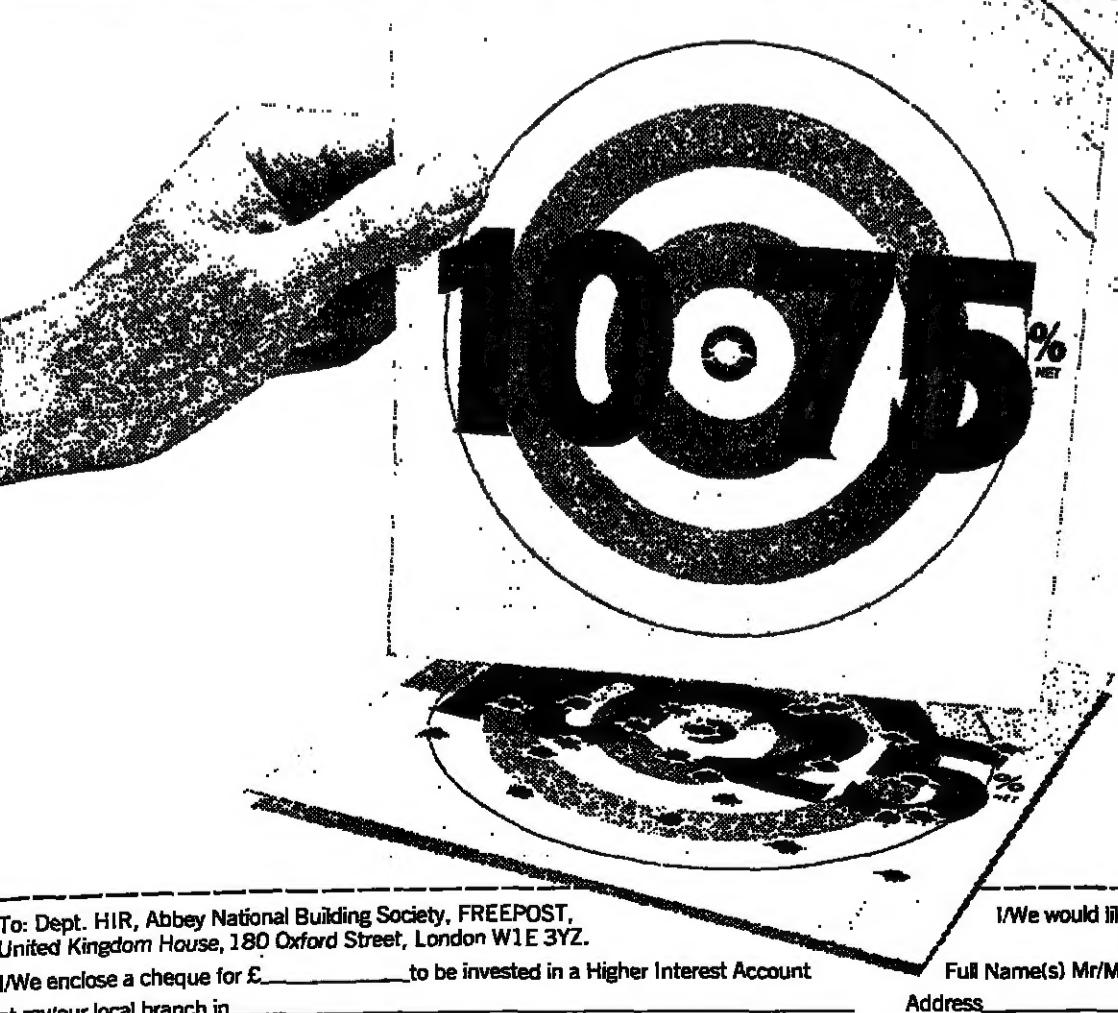
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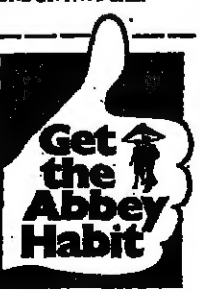
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### PUBLIC DEBATE

## Tougher on hecklers

By our Political Staff

SIR Michael Havers, the Attorney General, announced yesterday that the Metropolitan Police have taken a tougher line with those who attempt to shout down orators at Speakers' Corner, in Hyde Park, London.

"Ordinary heckling is part of the fun," Sir Michael told MPs at question time. "But when it is designed by a group of people scattered around the audience whose intention is total disruption, that cannot be tolerated."

The Home Secretary, Mr Leon Brittan, and the Environment Secretary, Mr Patrick Jenkin, were monitoring the situation to see whether the powers were "sufficient" to deal with the mischief, said Sir Michael.

The Attorney General said that two known hecklers were last Sunday asked to leave Hyde Park by the police after they had "behaved very badly and had been seeking to bring meetings to an end."

The Attorney General had been asked by Mr David Wainwright (Lab, Walsall N) to take further action against the main offenders who had used abuse and obscenities to "try to end freedom of speech at Speakers' Corner."

### BELGRANO

## Dalyell protest

Mr Tam Dalyell, the Labour MP for Lanarkshire, yesterday protested to the Speaker of the Commons about the foreign affairs select committee report on the sinking of the General

### HOUSE OF LORDS

## Peer collapses

LORD Kilnham, formerly Sir William Amstruth-Gray, Deputy Speaker of the Commons from 1962 to 1964, collapsed and had to be assisted from the chamber of the House of Lords yesterday during the debate on the televising of the House.

Government whip Bernard Cox, a former nurse, and Liberal peer Lord Winstanley, a doctor, gave immediate assistance to the peer, who is 80 this year. He was taken to Westminster Hospital and placed in an intensive care unit.

### OMBUDSMAN

## Complaint over delay

A COMPLAINT that the Ombudsman has taken up to 15 months to report on complaints from MPs is to be investigated by the all-party Commons committee which covers his work.

The complaint was made by Robin Maxwell-Hyslop (C, Thirton), who will be giving evidence to the committee today after protesting about the delays in the Commons motion. The Ombudsmen, Mr Anthony Barrowclough, and his deputy, Mr John Giffen, will also be asked about the delay.

Mr Tam Dalyell, the Labour MP for Lanarkshire, yesterday protested to the Speaker of the Commons about the foreign affairs select committee report on the sinking of the General







Cautious Howe insists on pragmatic approach

# Britain accedes to EEC pressure on Rome treaty review

AFTER Mrs Thatcher's rebuff at the Milan summit last month, a discussion on amending the Treaty of Rome will go ahead in September. The Foreign Secretary, while exhibiting scant enthusiasm, said the proposals would be carefully considered.

From Derek Browne

Britain has bowed to pressure in the EEC for a review of the Treaty of Rome, including ceding power over taxation to EEC institutions. The inter-governmental conference on possible treaty amendments, vehemently opposed by Mrs Thatcher at the Milan summit last month, will go ahead in September, foreign ministers of the Community decided yesterday.

The Foreign Secretary, Sir Geoffrey Howe, pledged that Britain's contribution would be "significant and positive," but he refused to say if it would approve any of the treaty amendments under consideration.

We shall consider such proposals carefully. Our attitude will depend on whether they help to achieve the practical changes necessary," he said.

The September negotiation will continue the heated debates of Milan. On one side of the argument there are the proponents of European union, who want early changes in the treaty rules, particularly those dealing with a national government's right to veto Community legislation.

At Milan the inter-governmental conference was backed by France, Germany, Italy, Belgium, Holland, Luxem-

bourg, and the Republic of Ireland. Britain, Denmark and Greece opposed the conference, arguing instead for a "gentleman's agreement" to speed Community decision taking, while retaining national rights.

Although the majority has pressed home its Milan advantage, the September conference is hardly likely to provide any impetus towards European union. Even those governments

FOREIGN ministers of the European Community yesterday expressed concern about what they described as worsening repression in Afghanistan and again called for an end to the Soviet presence, which they de-

scribed as the origin of the conflict. — Reuters.

most fervently in favour of union are strongly opposed to one of the proposed treaty amendments which would effectively cede national power over taxation to Community institutions.

Even the other, less fundamental amendments, considered founder in the autumn debate. As Sir Geoffrey made clear, Britain is still not convinced that the treaty needs amendment, or that the conference will do anything but delay long-sought reforms.

## Baltic tribunal strains relations with Moscow

By Simon Tisdall

An unofficial tribunal set up to investigate the Soviet Union's human rights record in the Baltic republics of Lithuania, Latvia and Estonia has further strained Moscow's already edgy relations with its Scandinavian neighbours.

Soviet expressions of displeasure about the two-day tribunal, organised in Copenhagen by the Baltic World Conference based in Washington, have been rejected by Denmark, Sweden, and Finland, on the ground that the three governments have no power to interfere. Last week, Tass published a harsh attack, hinting that diplomatic relations with Sweden and Denmark might suffer.

When the tribunal ends on Friday, participants plan to fly to Stockholm and to embark on a "peace cruise" in international waters off the three republics. Their ship, the Baltic Star, is due in Helsinki on Sunday evening, where a demonstration is expected. The Baltic Star is also part of an international gathering of foreign ministers to mark the 10th anniversary of the signing of the Helsinki human rights agreements.

The tribunal, which includes representatives of the Supreme Committee for the Liberation of Lithuania, the World Federation of Free Latvians, and the Estonian World Council — all organisations based in the US, where many Baltic exiles live — will present evidence from 16 witnesses to a six-member "jury".

Among the witnesses is Mr Kenneth Benton, the British vice-consul in Riga at the time of the Soviet annexation in 1940; and a former Latvian KGB officer who defected to the West while working as an agent at the UN in New York. The jury includes Professor Felix Ermolaev, a member of the UN Committee on Human Rights in Geneva, from the University of Vienna, and Sir James Fawcett, the president

of the European Human Rights Commission of the Council of Europe.

According to the spokesman for the Baltic World Conference, the tribunal will consider "illegal occupation, Russification, and denial of human rights" in Lithuania, Latvia, and Estonia, by the Soviet Union since 1940.

Then we will also consider the militarisation of the Baltic region, of youth organisations and of schoolchildren... such cases as the drafting into the Red Army of Lithuanians and Latvians to fight in Afghanistan," Mr Kadellis said.

The object of the tribunal and the maximum embarrassment to the Soviet Union, and to gain maximum publicity for the aims of the Baltic Conference before the foreign ministers' meeting in Helsinki, Mr Kadellis said.

Lithuania, Latvia and Estonia passed into Russian hands after the 1939 secret pact between Stalin and Hitler. A Danish government spokesman said yesterday that, although Denmark is not a member of the Scandinavian countries, it had not formally recognised the annexation, in practice agreements signed in the post-war period with the Soviet Union covering compensation for Danish property in the region amounted to recognition.

The Soviet Union's irritation and embarrassment at the tribunal was underlined by the attack published by Tass. Usually, Moscow chooses to ignore such demonstrations. However, Finland also faces potential embarrassment, while attempting, as always, to be as inoffensive as possible to its superpower neighbour. A spokesman for the Finnish Foreign Ministry said yesterday that the authorities would be "keeping a careful eye" on developments.

## Loophole for Costa del Crime

By Patrick Keatley, Diplomatic Correspondent

THE extradition treaty between Britain and Spain, signed yesterday at Lancaster House, will not be retrospective when it comes into force early next year.

Suspected criminals on the run from Britain who have already established residence in Spain can count on a limited period of immunity from prosecution, until the Spanish authorities close other loopholes.

One regulation, due to come into force today, will require foreigners living in Spain on residents' permits to reapply at regular intervals. This net is expected to catch most, if not all, of the fugitives from British justice living on the "Costa del Crime".

The Spanish Minister of Justice, Mr Fernando Ledesma, who was in London for the signing ceremony, plans to weed out the undesirable by refusing to extend their permits. They will then be deported, though not necessarily to Britain.

If they have sufficient funds, they may be able to opt for other countries, such as Brazil, Costa Rica, Morocco, Tunisia, South Africa, or Venezuela, none of which has an extradition treaty with Britain.

British and Spanish police are said to be preparing for a new phase of close cooperation. At least two senior detectives from Scotland Yard have arrived in Spain to begin work on joint action in the southern coastal strips favoured by fugitives from Britain.

Spain, as a prospective member of the European community, is anxious to see that the new treaty is effective.



The Copenhagen office of Northwest Orient Airlines (top) after the bombing. Above, a victim of the bomb awaits medical treatment.

## Six held after Danish blasts

COPENHAGEN: Police said yesterday that they had detained six foreigners, after terrorist bombings gutted an American airline office and damaged a Jewish synagogue and nursing home earlier in the day.

J. H. Hasselris, a vice-director of police, said in a Justice Ministry news conference that the six were being questioned but had not been charged or formally put under arrest.

The Danish terrorist organisation Islamic Jihad, claimed in a phone call to Associated Press that it had planted the bombs to avenge a southern Lebanese village raided by the Israelis on Sunday.

Islamic Jihad indicated that Copenhagen had been targeted precisely because Denmark had previously escaped terrorist activity.

The anonymous caller said "one of our cells in the Scandinavian countries" had retaliated for "the barbaric attack on the village of Gibrilka".

Mr Hasselris declined to give the nationalities of the six detained, but indicated they came from Mediterranean countries. He said that none of the six were detained near the sites of the two bomb attacks.

The Danish news agency Ritzau, said that an unspecified number of the six had been trying to leave Copenhagen on the 40-minute hydrofoil boat link to Sweden.

Mr Hasselris said that police were investigating a suspected bomb pulled from the water of Copenhagen's New Harbour, which is near the hydrofoil dock.

Twenty-seven people were injured in the two mid-morning attacks, which ended Denmark's relative immunity from recent international terrorist action, officials said. One victim, police said, was left near death, with serious burns.

Police said the victims included 10 Danes, three Americans, two Poles, one Briton, four Algerians, one German living in Denmark, a Jordanian, and a Swede.

A further bomb alert required reporters attending a news conference to detour into the Justice Ministry. A suspected bomb was later found in a courtyard of the nearby Christiansberg Palace, the seat of Parliament.

Several other businesses, including a Brazilian Airlines office and a restaurant, reported telephoned bomb threats after the explosions, but no bombs were found. — AP.

## Portuguese guerrilla trial halted

From Our Own Correspondent in Washington

MR RICHARD NIXON seriously considered using nuclear weapons four times during his presidency as a means of ending conflicts, from Vietnam to the Middle East.

Mr Nixon's disclosure came in an interview in yesterday's edition of Time magazine commemorating 40 years of the atomic bomb.

The former president also describes how the late President Eisenhower used America's nuclear superiority to try to end the Korean war.

The newly-elected Nixon first brushed with using nuclear weapons soon after he took office, when he considered the options to end the Vietnam war.

One of the options was the nuclear option, in other words massive escalation: either bombing the dykes, or the nuclear option... I rejected the nuclear option

## Nixon considered using A-weapons

because the targets presented were not military targets," Mr Nixon said.

"Nobody was saying 'pave the way for our friend' in the air force, General Curtis Lemay, would have suggested," Mr Nixon observed. "But he said he did not see any targets in Vietnam which could not have been handled in a conventional way."

The former president was also worried about the strategic ramifications of using the bomb. "I was convinced that it would destroy any chance of moving forward with the Soviets and China," both targets for US diplomacy which Mr Nixon had set himself for his first term. As it turned out, Mr Nixon opened up Peking to the US and put America on the road to détente.

The next time Mr Nixon considered using nuclear weapons was during the Yom Kippur War of 1973, "when

Brezhnev threatened to intervene unilaterally in the Middle East," he said. He said that he put American forces on a nuclear alert to show the Russians that the US would not stand by and allow Moscow to take a "predominant position" in the region.

On a third occasion, the possibility of using nuclear weapons was discussed in a strategy session with Dr Henry Kissinger during the conflicts along the Chinese-Russian border. Dr Kissinger reportedly told Nixon: "Can the US allow the Soviet Union to jump the Chinese?"

Nixon said that the US had to make it clear to the Russians that the US would not stand by if the Kremlin used nuclear weapons along its border.

"Finally," Mr Nixon said, there was the 1971 India-Pakistan war.

"After Mrs Gandhi com-

pleted the declaration of East Pakistan, we wanted to gobble up West Pakistan... The Chinese were climbing up the walls. The US was concerned that the Chinese might intervene to stop India.

"If they did step in, and the Soviets reacted, what would we do? There was no question what we would have done."

As vice-president, Mr Nixon was also part of the nuclear deliberations within the Eisenhower administration. At one point, according to Nixon, he considered using the bomb to break the stalemate in the Korean war.

But he was concerned about using the bomb because it was another Asian country after Hiroshima. On another occasion, Eisenhower was firm that he would use the nuclear deterrent if the Russians violated the four-power agreement in Berlin.

## Heseltine seeking a share of Star Wars

From Alex Brummer in Washington

The Defence Secretary, Mr Michael Heseltine, yesterday held a round of talks at the Pentagon, as Britain moved closer to becoming the first of the Western Allies to qualify for a share of Star Wars contracts.

Mr Heseltine was accompanied by the Government's chief scientific adviser, Professor Richard Norman, who has been engaged in an intense dialogue with American officials since Mrs Thatcher told the US Congress in February that Britain was interested in becoming directly involved in development of the Strategic Defence Initiative.

American officials hinted strongly yesterday that Britain would be the first of the Allies to qualify for technology transfer. "The UK is a special ally," one official noted, and there have been "close contacts on the SDI."

If Mr Heseltine is successful in his quest for a share of Star Wars, Mrs Thatcher is expected to take about Britain's role in a defence speech here on Thursday before the International Democratic Union.

The conference will be attended by world conservative leaders, including Chancellor Helmut Kohl of West Germany, the Prime Minister of Canada, Mr Brian Mulroney, and prime ministers from some Caribbean countries.

President Reagan had been scheduled to host a meeting at the White House with the leaders on Friday, but the prospects for this gathering remain clouded by his recent

cancer surgery. He will be on hand at the White House today to greet the Chinese leader, Mr Li Xiannian.

Mr Heseltine flew into Andrews Air Force Base on an RAF VC10 yesterday morning, and was taken directly to the Pentagon. The discussions were expected to focus on the two areas where Britain has a

chance of making a strong contribution to Star Wars — computer software and lasers.

The US is anxious to draw the Europeans directly into the Strategic Defence Initiative, in the hope of defusing doubts within the Western Alliance. These may have been calmed by the recent formal statement of Star Wars doctrine by the US Administration.

During the course of yesterday's Pentagon talks, Mr Heseltine also promoted the Patman Battlefield Communications System, an Anglo-American consortium headed by Plessey in competition with a Franco-American group. The contract is worth \$5 billion, making it the largest defence contract of its kind, and would go some way to offsetting the cost of Britain's purchase of the American Trident nuclear

## Shells halt search for Stava victims

From Campbell Page

In Trento, Italy

Rescue workers interrupted their search for victims in the Stava valley yesterday when five unexploded artillery shells were found at two different sites. Officials stressed that the shells had not played any part in Friday's collapse of a dam, which released a torrent of mud and water on the hotels and houses beneath.

The operations centre in Tesero said that 196 bodies had been recovered, and 131 of them identified, while 23 people were still missing. Since the categories of unidentified and missing may overlap, the final number of dead is now expected to be a little above 200.

A large number of victims were due to be buried yesterday evening in Tesero. Although most of the dead were holiday-makers, there were 70 local victims and most inhabitants are mourning relatives or friends.

While rescue teams searched for the missing, workmen excavated a trench behind the hillside chapel of San Leonardo for the mass burial. Local councillors had agreed the victims should be buried in a 100-foot communal plot over-

## Holiday hiccup

By our Reporter

HUNDREDS of British holidaymakers began their journey home yesterday from the Costa del Crime. Kayos by boat instead of coach because of the threat of disruption to road traffic by islanders protesting against a water shortage.

The 300 holidaymakers faced up to an extra hour on the transfer time from hotel to airport.

Representatives of four tour companies with holidaymakers at the resort met the island's governor to ask him to intervene.

Residents on the island are calling on the authorities to provide a reliable water supply instead of shipping water in by tanker. They said that the thousands of tourists using the resort push up water consumption.

The residents threatened to block the Messonghi bridge, which links the resort to the rest of the island. "Our representatives on the island, and those from other companies are telling the governor that holiday-makers should be able to move about without let or hindrance," a spokesman for a tour company said.

## Mum's gift a wind-up

From Our Reporter

Moscow: While a Soviet cosmonaut orbits the earth, his mother has to hand-crank her telephone and even then has difficulties in getting a line to Moscow, Pravda revealed yesterday.

Mrs Olga Savinykh, whose son Viktor has been on board the Salyut-7 space station for over a month, was shown on the front page of Pravda surrounded by newspaper and magazine photographs of her son.

In an interview Mrs Savinykh, a retired farm worker, proudly told how the local party committee had ordered that she should have a telephone at her home in the hamlet of Beryozkina. But she added: "Not the sort you have in the city, of course. You have to crank the handle. Getting through to Moscow from our little village isn't easy, but sometimes you succeed."

Reuters.

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Reuters.

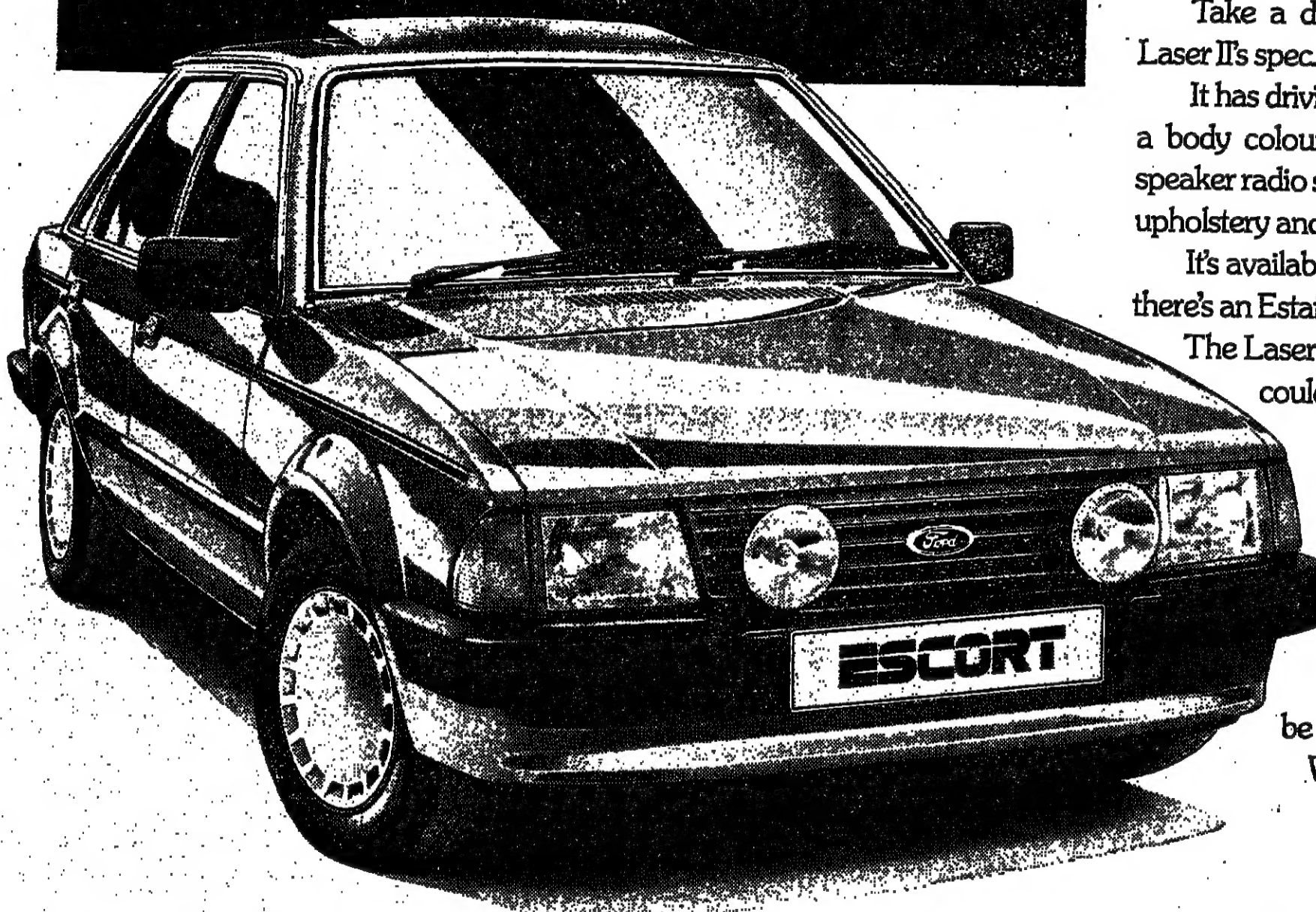


Jim Cade of Menard, Texas, holds tightly to his steer during the opening day of the Cheyenne rodeo in Wyoming, US.



# THE LASER DEALS.

## THE ESCORT LASER DEAL.



THE ESCORT LASER HAD TO BE SPECIAL. IT WAS THE FIRST ESCORT SPECIAL EDITION. NOW HERE'S LASER II. IT GIVES BRITAIN'S BEST SELLING CAR EVEN MORE OF AN EDGE. AND SO DOES THE DEAL YOU CAN DO ON IT.

Take a deep breath before you read through the Laser II's spec.

It has driving lights, full wheel covers, tape side stripes, a body coloured grille, a tilting/sliding sunroof, a four speaker radio stereo cassette, adjustable headrests, special upholstery and a 60/40 split folding rear seat back.

It's available with either 1300 or 1600 cc engines and there's an Estate version.

The Laser II would be tremendous value if you couldn't make a deal on it.

Now that you can, it's unbeatable.

Except, perhaps, by another Escort.

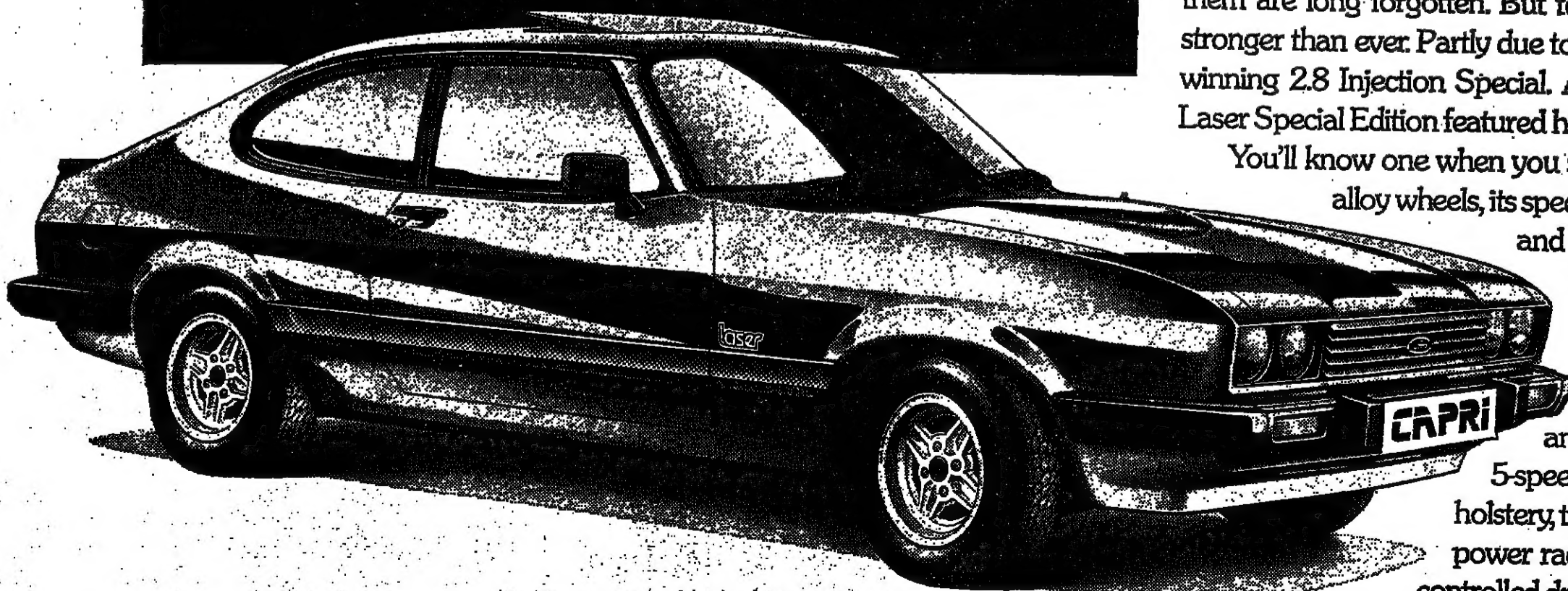
Because right now, you'll find that all Ford Escorts are easier to buy.

From the 125 mph<sup>†</sup> Escort RS Turbo to a diesel that does 70 mpg at 56 mph\*.

Or even the Cabriolet. What could be cooler than that?

Well you could spend summer in Capri...

## THE CAPRI LASER DEAL.



EVEN BY CAPRI STANDARDS THE LASER IS RATHER SPECIAL. IT PUTS ON QUITE A SHOW FOR YOUR MONEY. AND GIVES YOU A GREAT DEAL BESIDES.

Dozens of cars have challenged the Capri. Most of them are long forgotten. But today that Capri magic is stronger than ever. Partly due to the charisma of the race winning 2.8 Injection Special. And partly to the potent Laser Special Edition featured here.

You'll know one when you see one by its four spoke alloy wheels, its special colour scheme, stripes and badges, tinted glass, and rear spoiler. All of which are standard.

So is the leather trimmed steering wheel and gear lever knob, the 5-speed gearbox, special upholstery, the tilting/sliding sunroof, power radio antenna and remote controlled driver's door mirror. So the

Laser is a lot of car for your money.

You can order one with a 1.6 or 2.0 litre engine.

And if you order it now you could make a great deal into the bargain. That's true of many other Ford's today. So see your Ford dealer soon. The Capri may live forever. But deals on it won't.

## WE'RE EASY TO DEAL WITH.

\*Government fuel economy figures for Escort 1.6 diesel - mpg (litres/100 km). Constant 56 mph (90 kmh) 70.6 (4.0). Constant 75 mph (120 kmh) 48.7 (5.8). Simulated urban driving 51.4 (5.5).

<sup>†</sup>Ford computed figures.





**Demands that 'good boys who erred' should all be freed**

## Jews given life for West Bank terror campaign

From Ian Black in Jerusalem

Three members of a Jewish underground group were sentenced to life imprisonment and 12 others to terms ranging from four months to seven years, in the Jerusalem district court yesterday, after being convicted of waging a terrorist campaign against Palestinians in the occupied West Bank.

The sentences on the 15 men, all residents of Jewish settlements in the West Bank or the Golan Heights, brought to an end one of the longest and most controversial trials in Israeli history, and the expected campaign for pardons and early release has already begun.

The chairman of the Likud Knesset faction, Mr Haim Kaufman, yesterday tabled a motion calling for all the underground members to be pardoned. The Likud leader and Foreign Minister, Mr Yitzhak Shamir, who has previously described the men as "good boys who erred," is to meet the Justice Minister soon to discuss pardons, it was announced last night.

Most Likud members believe that there is a consensus in Israel for an amnesty for the Jewish terrorists, especially since the controversial release of over 1,100 convicted Arab prisoners in May. Labour MPs say it would be a dangerous precedent for Parliament to make such demands. There are expected to be appeals to President Herzog.

The three life sentences were mandatory under Israeli law, but 11 of the other 12 defendants could have received 20 years for activity in a terrorist organisation, manslaughter, or grievous bodily harm. Such sentences are commonly handed down to Arabs convicted of these crimes. The state prosecutor is reported to

be considering appealing against some of the sentences. Journalists, policemen, and the defendants' supporters, lawyers and families crowded into the east Jerusalem courtroom as the sentences were read out, and there were loud cheers at the lighter ones. All the men are religious settlers who believe in the right of Jews to live in the occupied West Bank.

Mrs Gwila Cohen, of the rightwing Iehiva party, said: "The Government was the missing defendant in this trial. It should have admitted it was guilty by allowing the Arabs to take the law into their own hands."

The leftwing MP, Mr Yossi Sarid, said that demands to free the underground members were demands to free terrorists, not "good boys."

Of the original 27 defendants in the case, 10 had been previously convicted and sentenced under plea bargaining arrangements, and two others are still awaiting trial.

Menahem Livni, the ring-leader of the terrorist group and one of the three men sentenced to life, said afterwards: "I have learned the difference between law and justice. It is not moral for the Government to abandon its sons to terror and murder and then throw them into prison when they defend themselves."

Shaul Nir, also sentenced to life, said, as police bundled him into a van waiting outside the courtroom, "The Arabs are killing us, and we continue to go like lambs to the slaughter. We knew what we did was forbidden, but we had no choice."

The murder charges arose out of a machinegun and hand-grenade attack on the Islamic College in the West Bank town of Hebron, in May 1983. Three Palestinian students were killed, and over 30 injured.

## Jordan to launch new citizen army

Amman: Jordan will inaugurate a para-military People's Army next month—the latest Arab country to involve a minority of its citizens in defence.

Similar to the reserve forces in Iraq, Libya, and Syria, the People's Army will include women trained to use weapons and support, and to be used in defence.

Jordan, which has a 370-mile ceasefire line with Israel, enacted a People's Army Law in 1983, but shelved it because of lack of funds. The law envisaged a force of about 200,000 conscripts to back an estimated 73,000 regulars.

It has now been revived and endorsed by Parliament in its original form, but without projected strength figures.

Diplomats say, however, that most of Jordan's 2.5 million people can expect to be trained at some stage to use light weapons.

Men aged between 18 and 35

and women students in secondary schools and higher education are obliged to join the force, while other women between 16 and 45 can volunteer.

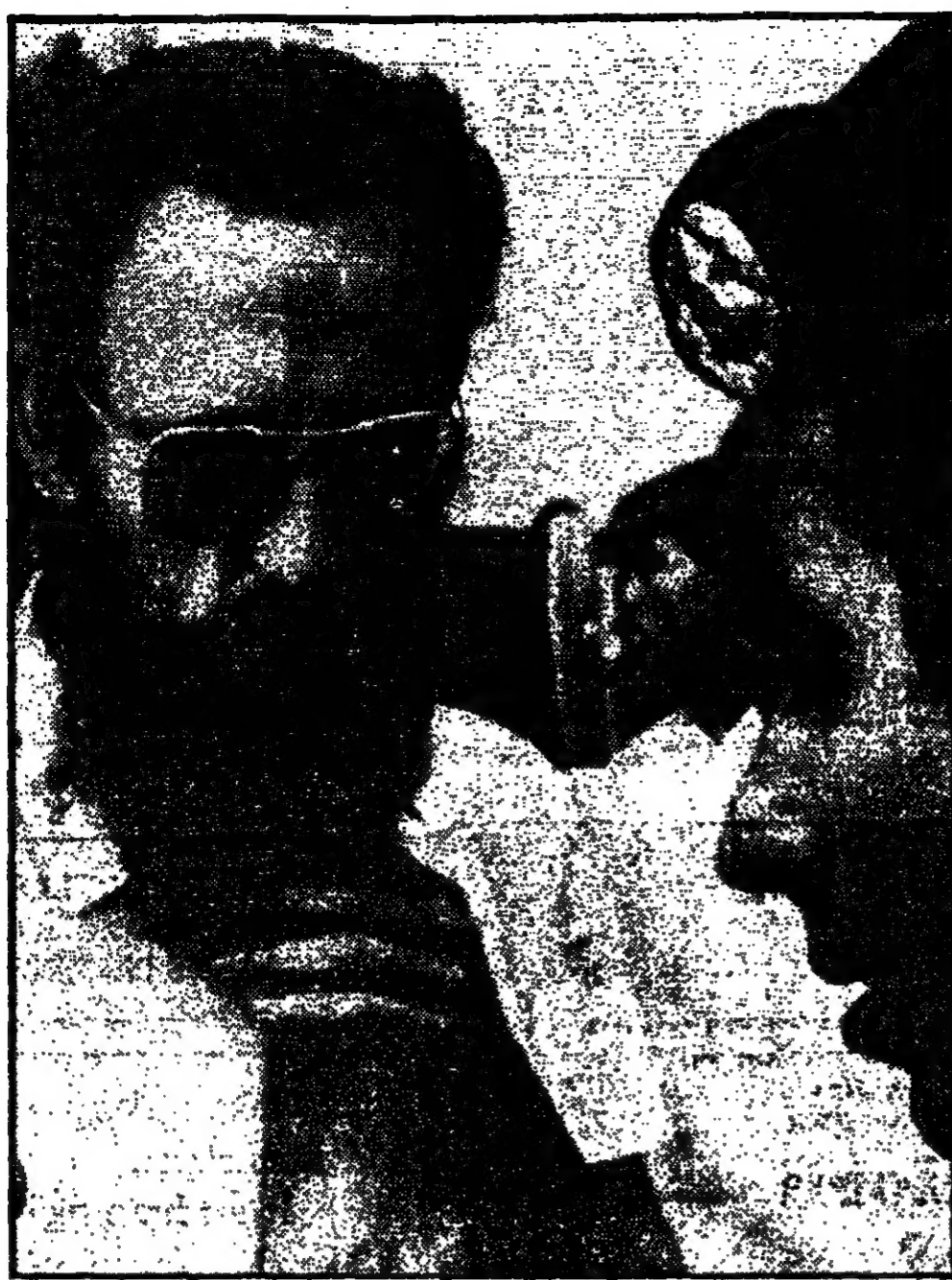
The law gives no time limit for training.

Women volunteers already work in the police and security forces.

Military officials have said that the People's Army will not be an alternative to compulsory national service for men, who will join reserve ranks after two years in the regular forces.

The People's Army Law says the force will assist regular forces "in the defence of Jordan, in maintaining its security, and in preserving its independence."

The Prime Minister, Zaid al-Rifai, said that women would be trained in schools and under female supervision, "in accordance with Arab and Islamic traditions."—Reuters.



Going down: Menahem Livni, sentenced yesterday to life imprisonment, is led away

## Shamir plans UN meeting with Russian counterpart and orders inquiry on leak

Tel Aviv: The Israeli Foreign Minister, Mr Yitzhak Shamir, yesterday announced plans to meet the Soviet Foreign Minister, Mr Eduard Shevardnadze, in October, but said that no connection should be made with a reported deal for reopening diplomatic relations.

Mr Shamir told an army radio interviewer that arrangements to meet Mr Shevardnadze at the UN General Assembly in New York were made before the weekend disclosure that the Israeli and Soviet ambassadors to France conferred secretly last week.

"There is no connection. The meeting was planned previously," Mr Shamir said. He declined to say what he expected to discuss with Mr Shevardnadze.

Moscow has dismissed as groundless Israeli radio reports that its ambassador in Paris indicated willingness to resume relations with Israel — cut during the 1967 Middle East war — and suggested a deal for increasing Jewish emigration to Israel.

Israel, fearing reports of the Paris meeting could hamper any efforts to restore relations, has ordered an inquiry into the leak, which apparently came from the Foreign Ministry in Jerusalem.

"It is difficult to determine

the effect, but every leak of this sort causes damage," Mr Shamir said. The Cabinet was due to discuss relations with Moscow at its weekly meeting on Sunday, but postponed the debate, apparently fearing additional leaks would be damaging.

Successive governments have striven to restore relations. The Prime Minister, Mr Shimon Peres, has given the Canadian Jewish leader, Mr Edgar Bronfman, a frequent visitor to Moscow, a personal message for the Soviet leader, Mr Mikhail Gorbachev, calling for better relations.

Mr Shamir has also said that Israel hoped Mr Gorbachev would improve bilateral relations but reiterated Israel's insistence that for the Soviet Union to play a role in Middle East peace efforts, they should first of all, maintain normal, and, if possible, friendly relations with Israel.

Western diplomats in Moscow, meanwhile, said yesterday that the Soviet Union is anxious to be involved in the Middle East peace process and will continue contacts with Israel despite being annoyed about the recent publicity.

Diplomats, who monitor Kremlin attitudes towards the Middle East, said that the Soviet Union was clearly annoyed and embarrassed by the report of the two ambassadors' meeting in Paris. But Moscow's interest in having a say in any Middle East peace settlement was strong enough to override this.

Restoration of Soviet-Israeli diplomatic ties could hamper the Middle East peace process if it involved the emigration of more Soviet Jews to Israel, the Prime Minister of Egypt, Mr Kamal Hassan Ali, said yesterday.

Mr Ali, just back from talks in Washington on Middle East peace prospects, said that if a deal were to include more Jewish emigration "this means that more settlements will be built in the (Israeli-occupied) Jordan West Bank and this in turn is against the peace process."—Reuters.

Mr Ali, warning on Jewish settlements

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## NEWS IN BRIEF

### Gandhi to see Sikh leader

THE Indian Prime Minister, Mr Rajiv Gandhi, will meet the Sikh political leader, Mr Harbhajan Singh Longowal, today for talks on the situation in the Punjab, state-run All-India Radio said in New Delhi yesterday.

It will be the first time that Mr Gandhi has met Mr Longowal, President of the Sikh political party, the Akali Dal.

The development was seen as a breakthrough in Mr Gandhi's attempt to end a three-year crisis in Punjab, where extremists are fighting for a separate Sikh state. — Reuters.

### Oil accord

MOROCCO and the Australian company Broken Hill Proprietary yesterday signed the first agreement for oil exploration off the coast of the disputed Western Sahara. The accord, signed in Rabat, gives BHP rights to a 1,930-square-mile concession off the town of Dakhla, the Moroccan news agency MAP reported.—Reuters.

### Iranian freed

IRAQ yesterday freed an 85-year-old Iranian prisoner to join his family in the US after his wife and son spotted him on American television. The man, who was held for his release, the Iraqi news agency INA reported. Mohammed Abdul-Hussain Afkari was captured by a group of Iranian soldiers in the beginning of the Gulf war. — Reuters.

### Dutchman sought

A WARRANT has been issued for the arrest of a Dutchman suspected of arms smuggling who has taken refuge in the Netherlands embassy in Pretoria, it was reported yesterday. The South African Broadcasting Corporation said the warrant was issued for Mr Kias De Jonge hours after he was handed to the embassy by South African police. — AP.

### High honour

PATRIARCH Pimen, head of the Russian Orthodox Church, has been awarded a top decoration by the Communist authorities for his patriotic services. The award was given by the Soviet Union's highest honour, the Order of St. Basil, to the Patriarch of Moscow, and All Russia was awarded the Red Banner of Labour to mark his seventieth birthday.—Reuters.

### Shooting inquiry

THE prosecutor in the Rome trial of the pope's alleged assassin, Antonio Marini, arrived in Istanbul yesterday for the second time in 11 days. He said that he would look into the possibility of meeting some Turks named by the convicted Turkish gunman, Mehmet Ali Agca, in his testimony on the 1981 shooting.—Reuters.

### Seamen gaoled

THIRTEEN merchant seamen of a steamship, including the captain, have been imprisoned for smuggling drugs and other contraband. The Russian coast guard reported in Moscow yesterday. A routine customs inspection in Novorossiysk turned up contraband aboard the steamship, Tarakila. — AP.

### Robbers' ploy

TRAIN robbers in Austria and Italy are increasingly offering drugged drinks to unwary passengers, then robbing them when they fall into a deep sleep, the Basle state criminal police said yesterday. — AP.

### Mayor banished

A COURT in Palermo found the former mayor of Palermo, Vito Ciancimino, guilty of having ties to the mafia and banished him for four years. — Reuters.

### Islamic talks

THE Shiite Muslim leader, Mr Nabih Berri, called in Beirut yesterday for the representation of President Amin Gemayel's "regime," and said a new Islamic meeting will be held in Lebanon next month under Syrian sponsorship to end inter-Muslim feuds.—AP.

### Warning lifted

THE State Department yesterday cancelled a warning against travel through Athens airport, issued one month ago after a Trans World Airlines jet was hijacked following take-off from Athens.—Reuters.

### Going Hungary

MILLIONS of Hungarians yesterday watched a four-hour videotaped television broadcast of the Live Aid rock music show and officials said that money would be placed to aid famine victims in Africa.—AP.

## Two million at risk in worst famine areas of Ethiopia

By Jonathan Steele

Two million people in Ethiopia's worst famine areas could be cut off from donated food unless the Common Market resumes shipments to the country, according to officials of Oxfam and Save the Children Fund.

The two agencies want to correct the impression that Ethiopia now has enough grain in its ports—or on the way—and that the real problem is transportation within the country.

"While this is partly true," Mr Mark Bowden, SCF's deputy director for Africa, said yesterday, "the provinces of Wollo and Tigre still face a crisis of not having grain earmarked."

The US, which is one of the main food suppliers, earmarks its grain for particular provinces. None is destined for Wollo and Tigre because of the controversy of the guerrilla war which affects both provinces.

In Wollo and Tigre are the Korem, Alamata, and Mahale camps, which featured in the original BBC television coverage that aroused the world's conscience last year.

Because of the apparent glut, the BBC recently announced that it would suspend future grain shipments to Ethiopia. But Oxfam and the SCF say that this means Wollo and Tigre will have no food within two months when the food, now on the way, runs out.

Up to now the two agencies have resisted the idea of earmarking grain for particular provinces because such action amounts to telling governments what to do. They now feel that without it the two provinces will face a complete halt in supplies. — Reuters.

Reuters adds from Nairobi:

Mr Kincock said that he had come to Tanzania to learn to see the country's difficulties for himself and to meet the people. "They have a message that needs to be heard," he said. "Together with many others we are trying to help to see that it is."

During his brief visit to Ethiopia, Mr Kincock has seen the original BBC television coverage with African leaders including Mr Robert Mugabe of Zimbabwe, General Jomhary of Nigeria, and President Kenneth Kaunda of Zambia. He also met the president of the Southern African Conference, Mr Oliver Tambo, on Sunday. The Labour Party leader flew with an RAF Hercules to see a food drop in the north of the drought-stricken country.

Mr Kincock will meet President Julius Nyerere today. He is also due to give a speech at Dar-es-Salaam university, in which he will set out Labour's aid policy.

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The Labour Party leader, Mr Neil Kincock, said yesterday that the foreign aid policies of the Prime Minister, Mr Thatcher, were immoral and unjust.

Mr Kincock said on a flight from Addis Ababa to Nairobi that British development aid had fallen to 0.35 per cent of GNP from more than 0.6 per cent in 1979.

A Top UN official, Mr Edward Saouma, yesterday suggested a Marshall Plan to help Africa solve its food and economic crises, but said that the world situation would have to improve in order to implement it.

Mr Kincock said that he had come to Tanzania to learn to see the country's difficulties for himself and to meet the people. "They have a message that needs to be heard," he said. "Together with many others we are trying to help to see that it is."

During his brief visit to Ethiopia, Mr Kincock has seen the original BBC television coverage with African leaders including Mr Robert Mugabe of Zimbabwe, General Jomhary of Nigeria, and President Kenneth Kaunda of Zambia. He also met the president of the Southern African Conference, Mr Oliver Tambo, on Sunday. The Labour Party leader flew with an RAF Hercules to see a food drop in the north of the drought-stricken country.

Mr Kincock will meet President Julius Nyerere today. He is also due to give a speech at Dar-es-Salaam university, in which he will set out Labour's aid policy.

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## Alert for Benazir

KARACHI: Pakistani authorities began tightening security yesterday for the return of Benazir Bhutto, exiled head of the banned Pakistani People's Party to attend her brother's funeral.

Two leading opposition politicians planning to attend the funeral of Shahnawaz Bhutto, who has died in his hotel in southern France on Thursday, have been arrested. PPP members said.

A third was barred from entering Sind province, where Shahnawaz, aged 27, is to be buried next week near the grave of his father, executed former prime minister, Zulfikar Ali Bhutto.

Police in Larkana, home of the Bhutto family, said that extra forces were being deployed there and at the family graveyard outside the town. They refused to confirm or deny reports that they had also begun arresting PPP activists in the area.

PPP exiles in London announced that Benazir, aged 31, would return with Shahnawaz's body for her first visit to Pakistan since she was sent abroad in January 1984, after 34 months under house arrest. — Reuters.

## Deficit protest

PEKING: China yesterday joined a growing number of countries protesting against their rising trade deficits with Japan and called on Tokyo to remove obstacles to Chinese imports. Japan had a record \$2.83 billion trade surplus with China in the first half of this year after a surplus of \$1.26 billion for 1984. — Reuters







## The majority meets at Westminster

The immediate response to any peace formula for Northern Ireland is the threat of a Protestant backlash. So it was yesterday after some FT leaks of details (not very vigorously denied) of the sort of agreement which Britain and Ireland are aiming for in their present talks. Mr James Molyneux, Leader of the Official Unionists, said such an agreement would destroy the authority of the Province's elected representatives and leave the opposition to the paramilitaries. In the three elections of 1982, 1983 and 1985, he said, there had been a convincing vote against any form of Dublin involvement in the internal affairs or sovereignty of the United Kingdom. But that is where Mr Molyneux is wrong, and if he persists in his error he could well see the tumult he claims to fear.

The Northern Ireland voters were not asked and are not empowered to determine the policy of the UK Government. They are a small fraction of the UK electorate. If the House of Commons decides to endorse an agreement with the Irish Republic which it believes will further the best interests of the UK or any part of it then it is the legal duty of every citizen to honour that agreement. Among the definitions of treason is the levying of war against the sovereign. Mr Molyneux came perilously close yesterday to saying that that is what would happen. He seeks to identify the interests of Unionists, and even then the most dogged among them, with those of the Union as a whole. They are not always identical, and when they diverge those of the Union must be paramount.

What Mr Molyneux is so strongly objecting to is a proposed series of reforms which common sense as much as political prudence dictates. Nothing happens to the "sovereignty" of the United Kingdom. What does happen is that the Irish Republic is given an influence over policy-making in the North in so far as it concerns the one-third of the population which considers itself Irish rather than (or often as well as) British. The total disjunction of the two islands was indeed a mistake in the first place — a view which is echoed in the Liberal-SDP Alliance document published

yesterday, which hopes eventually for an Anglo-Irish confederation. But there is much ground to be covered before that can be brought about and a beginning can be made by involving the Republic more closely in matters which are of deep concern to it but which fall constitutionally under Britain's jurisdiction. The common-sense part of such an agreement is that it overrides the petty and restrictive precedents which get in the way of cooperation between Britain and Ireland and between Unionist and Nationalist. The political prudence part is that it narrowly redraws the boundaries of the IRA's constituency.

If the Unionists were to lose anything significant as a result of an agreement there would be more objection to it on this side of the water. But the Unionists will believe what their leaders tell them, and it is alarming that those leaders should continually misrepresent the situation. They have nothing to lose except that to which they are not entitled, which is perhaps no more, after so many years of direct rule, than an attitude of arrogance towards their neighbours. If the Republic's judges sit in Northern courts (and vice versa), if the UDR is tidied up to make it more acceptable in Catholic eyes, if Catholics come to know that policy for the RUC is under some form of joint supervision, if British MPs and Irish TDs jointly work on the host of remaining problems which will still bedevil British-Irish relations — how can all these things fail to improve life for everybody in the Province, Unionists included? But that is not a question which only the people of the Province have to answer. The rest of the UK has an intimate interest. It also has a majority.

## October's pile of problems

Conventional wisdom, a few months back, had it that Mr Neil Kinnock's conference test this October would centre around the demand for autonomous Black sections of the party. (It is an issue upon which the Leader of the Labour Party has come across clear and uncodified. He abhors the idea and he says so with vigour.) As so often happens, however, conventional wisdom has proved to be wrong. The motions for debate at Bournemouth indicate that the aftermath of the miners' strike will dominate proceedings and, quite possibly, set public perceptions of the new Labour party

in the depressingly prolonged run up to the general election.

If the preliminary agenda has yet reached Dar es Salaam, it will make less than heartening reading for Mr Kinnock and his staff. The trumpet blast from Sheffield will ring more like an alarm bell for Labour's leader. He stressed pointedly, at the Durham miners gala, while sharing a platform with Mr Arthur Scargill, that an election victory involved "some discipline and some sacrifice." It was necessary to watch "every word, every action, every attitude, every statement," because the public was, in Mr Kinnock's words, "hesitant and in need of convincing" about Labour. Above all it was necessary to demonstrate that "our idealism is not lunacy... our idealism is not extremism."

Lunacy or not, extremism or otherwise, Mr Scargill intends to invite the conference to commit Prime Minister Kinnock to a review of all (repeat all) prison sentences passed upon striking miners. That must include those serving time for murder, arson, or serious physical assaults. Further, the NUM wants all sacked miners reinstated. Violence, intimidation and the destruction of Coal Board property will be no bar to employment if Mr Scargill has his way. Finally the union wants to be reimbursed for the fines it has suffered, its legal costs, the costs imposed by sequestration and receivership and all other out-of-pocket expenses.

The miners' motion is carefully worded to attract the weasel vote. Big unions would not lightly endorse a call for the automatic release of men convicted of murder. But they might be prepared to call for a review of their cases. Further, if the miners can claim their money back, a useful precedent would have been established for other unions, including the mighty Transport and General, who have lost substantial sums testing the new legislation.

Behind the motion lies the unresolved question of Mr Roy Lynd and his Nottinghamshire men who will be balloting just before conference. At law, Nottinghamshire has always been an independent union, separately registered and certified. Technically, the question is whether that independent union should end its federal relationship with the NUM. It seems almost certain to do so. Mr Kinnock is stuck with a constitution which permits his conference to make policy and which allows only TUC affiliates to sign on with the Labour Party. Yet Mr Lynd argues that his union is already affiliated to the TUC and to Labour. In which

case it would have to be formally expelled from both. Notts might eventually make reluctant, come hither noises to the Electricians and Engineering workers, who are on the verge of expulsion from the TUC. Yesterday the Nottinghamshire rebels confirmed that they remain "committed socialists funding the Labour Party" and called upon Mr Kinnock to embrace them. The sad potential for fratricidal strife is enormous.

So is the potential for causing disquiet in Mr Kinnock's hesitant and as yet unconvinced general public. It is foolish (though understandable) to suggest, as Mr Don Concannon MP for Mansfield has done, that Mr Kinnock should somehow "bend the rules" to protect Mr Lynd. He can't. But what Mr Kinnock can do, to minimise the damage to his standing with the public, is to indicate his distaste for the NUM motion and, if the issue remains open, his personal attitude towards those moderate Labour supporters who feel they have been driven out of the NUM by Mr Scargill. And, as Mr Kinnock has proved in the Black sections' debate, it is perfectly possible for him to state his position without ambiguity.

## Softer landings for the lira

It is tempting to dismiss the events surrounding the 8 per cent devaluation of the lira over the weekend as nothing more than a financial soap opera, heralding the arrival of the silly season. How else to explain how the seemingly innocent desire of a State owned corporation (ENI) to borrow some small change to repay a debt led to the lira crashing on the foreign exchange markets like sudden spaghetti? The Bank of Italy declined to lend the money to ENI because there was no urgency and it knew the government was planning a devaluation plus austerity measures anyway. When ENI went into the markets to borrow it found, on a thin day, not enough were available. This triggered a run on the lira which the Bank of Italy did not intervene to prevent because it did not want to prejudice the government's own devaluation plans. Whether or not an 8 per cent devaluation is enough remains to be seen. But the circumstances of the debacle should not obscure what is actually quite a success story with a message for the UK — the relative stability of the lira within the European Monetary System for nearly 30 months despite operating (by British and

German standards) a wayward economic policy. The Italian coalition has been pursuing a policy of Reaganomics à la Milanese, in which a huge rise in government borrowing (up from 3 per cent of the economy in the 1970s to 12 per cent in 1983), and a large trade deficit, have produced growth of over 2.5 per cent a year (better than France and Germany) but also much higher inflation. Barely three weeks ago the OECD warned that this dolce vita had led to a loss of competitiveness "only a very small part of which has been offset by the lira's depreciation against currencies other than the dollar."

But the interesting point from Whitehall's point of view is this: if the EMS can cool a currency as potentially hot blooded as the lira for so long, could it have done something similar for the even greater volatility of sterling? The EMS is a club of European countries (excluding the UK) who agree to intervene in the foreign exchange markets to keep the fluctuations of their currencies within 2½ per cent of a grid of central rates — except for the lira which has a 6 per cent margin. It is essentially a "middle way" between the too rigid Bretton Woods type fixed exchange rate system and the debilitating promiscuousness of freely floating rates which exist for most of the rest of the world.

By common consent the EMS has succeeded in keeping a "zone of stability" in which exchange rates have fluctuated far less than in the outside world. Of course, with a volatile petrocurrency like sterling in membership, it might be a less cosy club; but the odds are that sterling would have been spared the manic highs and the depressing lows which the pound has been subjected to and which have proved so destabilising for industry.

The Government's stance has always been that it is interested in joining the EMS, but not yet. This may eventually change as the exchange rate takes over in importance from the money supply as a policy objective. In an ideal world Britain would join the EMS on a realistic exchange rate against other member countries (say 10 per cent lower than now) and would then — unlikely with the present Government — try to turn the EMS into an expansionist minded worldwide club to include the dollar and the yen. Only in this way might we be spared the excessive overruns of the major currencies as they swing from boom to gloom. But at least membership of the EMS would be a first step in that direction. If only Mr Lawson had the courage to take it.

## LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

### Heavy duty processing

Sir — Your correspondent Colin Sweet (Letters, July 18), far from correcting the facts stated in my last letter about what really does go on at Dounreay, simply compounds his errors.

Firstly, to describe the reprocessing of fast reactor fuel over the last 25 years at Dounreay as "trivial" is grossly misleading. Between 1962 and 1979, the original plant reprocessed fast reactor fuel for DFR at rates of up to one tonne of heavy metal per year, and in 1980 — when the plant was producing 750kg of fissile isotopes per annum, that's not laboratory scale — that's reprocessing. The current plant was not, of course, commissioned last year, as Mr Sweet states, but in 1980 — when it reprocessed its first PFR fuel. Since then, it has reprocessed 5.5 tonnes of heavy metal, including 1.1 tonne of plutonium — in other words, all the PFR fuel available for processing during that time.

Secondly, he claims that my last letter referred to "discharge of plutonium" being only one tenth of the required figure. On the contrary, I did not refer to plutonium at all in this context. The facts are as I stated: the total activity currently discharged to sea is about one tenth of one authorised limit — this equates to approximately 1 per cent of internationally recommended levels.

The PWR process, to which Mr Sweet refers, but which he clearly can't place in context, is extremely efficient. It achieves better than 98.6 per cent recovery of plutonium. Most of the balance is transferred to solid waste for future recovery, with remaining trace amounts removed by the flocculation process, before low-active liquid is discharged to sea. There is no significant plutonium level in the outflow.

Thirdly, Mr Sweet refers to "significant quantities of plutonium" being discovered on the Dounreay foreshore, in 1983-84. He's categorically wrong. No plutonium was found at all during the most intensive monitoring.

To quote contemporary press releases and newsletters: "Routine monitoring of the Dounreay enclosed foreshore on 4 November 1983 detected a single particle of uranium-aluminium alloy which was located at a depth of about one foot in coarse sand. The results of subsequent analysis showed that it was a fragment of irradiated reactor fuel about 20 years old. The particle was small in size, and contained 15 microcuries of fission products, principally caesium isotopes... Further particles, much less radioactive than the first, were also found. In the recent press reports — again — it was confirmed that a rotary vacuum filter has completely eliminated these particles, and that at no point was any authorised T. D. McRoberts.

Dounreay Nuclear Power Development Establishment, UKAEA, Thurso, Caithness.

## Abolition that helps cowboys not the jobless

Sir — The recent article on abolition of the Wages Councils (Guardian, July 18) by Teresa Gorman of the Alliance for Small Firms and Self-Employed People (ASP) clearly shows how far backwards free market pressure groups would like to drag economic thinking.

Not content, it seems, with Thatcherism, monetarism, the ASP wistfully looks back to the economists of the middle 18th century with their championing of the inherent rationality of the market. The ASP is applying the "shopkeeper's maxim" of the Grantham theorem; where the customer always knows best about what should be the going rate for wages in the economy. No doubt if the customer came into the shop and started rapping the counter and demanding a return to women and children pushing pit wagons down coalmines, the ASP would defend this.

The talk about abolition of Wages Councils comes at a time when the position of Wages Councils employees earnings relative to the economy as a whole is worse than ever before. The need for protection of the low

paid in those industries which by reason of their size or dispersion do not lend themselves to collective bargaining has become even more crucial under the current recession.

The assertion that Wages Councils are denying part-time workers (the inference being women workers) their "pin money" does not merit attention; a serious argument, but there needs to be a reply on the question of youth wage rates. The contention that young workers are pricing themselves out of a job in the most often cited by the abolitionists, but in reality it is the most flawed. The ASP should recognise that the most significant determinant of the present levels of youth unemployment is the general level of joblessness in the UK economy as a whole. The ASP points to a microeconomic variable, while the real villain of the piece is a macroeconomic one. The Department of Employment Research Paper number 10, produced in 1980, concluded that "the variations of youth unemployment do not appear to have any systematic relationship with changes in the relative earnings of young

people." The OECD shares this view as well in a report it published in 1980, where it was shown that a 10 per cent increase in the minimum wage had, on average, the effect of less than a 1 per cent increase in the level of youth unemployment.

It is only the ASP and the Institute of Directors on the employers' side which still persists in promoting these fallacious economic arguments for abolition. The vast majority of employers recognise that a reliance on the free play of market forces in the labour market would not improve efficiency but simply give carte blanche to the "cowboy firms" to undercut competitors by slashing manpower costs. — Yours, Martin Hughes, 26 Middleton Avenue, Enfield, Middlesex.

Sir — I cannot conceive how anybody could make the assumption that by releasing employers from wage regulations for the under-21s, that a measly 100,000 jobs will be created (Guardian, July 18). How many more teenagers will become convinced of their inefficacy in the labour market?

It is blatantly obvious that

employers will reap the rewards of this new legislation — not by employing more teenagers, but by pocketing the difference which the Government has handed to them.

The choice for the under-21s is then between slave labour, taxed unemployment benefits or, if they are lucky, the unrewarding slog for higher qualifications, followed by the annual battle for college places. What a choice.

Is there no Tory MP who believes that "self-respect" can be applied to Britain's youth? — Yours sincerely, R. McElroy, 26 Goodison Gardens, Erdington, Birmingham.

Sir — The changes to the wages councils affecting young workers are acceptable in so far as these offer better prospects in the short term for a reduction in the level of unemployment. It is beyond credulity however to claim that such measures, attacking protection of the low paid, offer any real solution to the longer term problem of persistently high unemployment. The problems here are more complex, with

evidence suggesting that the roots of failure lie in a lack of competitiveness and insufficient demand.

Those who do believe that cutting low pay is the real way to create employment, ought soon to realise, firstly, that a low wage future is unappealing in itself, and secondly that hopes for a services prompted lift in employment, similar to that in the United States, is an untenable illusion unless we have generated a sufficiently vigorous manufacturing base which it can serve.

Competitiveness is not purely a wage question, nor can the burdens of the quest for competitiveness be dumped entirely on the worst off, either low waged workers or Government. Government must take part of the responsibility for the failure to formulate an industrial strategy aimed at increasing UK competitiveness and for driving away the consensus that is a prerequisite for a longer term solution to Britain's economic troubles. — Yours faithfully, Richard Fuller, National Conservatives, 32 Smith Square, London SW1.

## Star that fails to shine equally on political opponents

Sir — It was generous of you to allow space for Ken Gill (Agenda, July 19) to give his version of recent events around the Morning Star.

And bold of him to take space in the newspaper which comes second on the hate-list of his supporters — after Mordant Today, of course.

But here's the point. The Morning Star, under the management of Gill, Chatter and others, has in this recent time totally denied space in its columns to those who disagreed with its particular line. It has abrogated the general principle of equal voice to different sides in Labour movement and Communist Party disputes in its correspondence columns.

Second is the problem of its work over the years following the blood-letting controversies of the 1950s.

This is the biggest single reason why I, after nearly 30 years work on the Daily Worker/Morning Star, have severed my connection with the paper earlier this year.

Other issues, the increasing mix of political sectarianism and journalistic incompetence in the approach to discussion of the Socialist countries and their problems and achievements, were bad enough, but were things that could be mended. But the clear determination of the management committee not to allow their actions to be questioned, to avoid a proper discussion within the columns of the Morning Star about which way the paper was going, was to me the key question.

Ken Gill and those associated with him, have a lot to answer for after 30 years and more of the efforts made to maintain this newspaper and broaden its influence and appeal, they have succeeded in producing a Morning Star which has a narrower line than the Communist Party. That the paper now sells more copies in the Soviet Union and Eastern Europe than it does in Britain is the first fruits of their action. — Yours faithfully, R. A. Leeson, 18 McKenzie Road, Broxbourne, Herts.

Sir — In an elliptical sort of way your Leader on the Communist Party (July 16) touches on some real mistakes committed by the

Eurocommunists who might otherwise anticipate support from a vote of middle ground progressive opinion, like the Guardian.

It might appear surprising at first sight but several of us in Northern Ireland who are on the left have looked with hope to the process of renewal within the CPGB, envisaging perhaps that politics not based on knee-jerk reflexes could embrace a more sophisticated analysis of Northern Ireland's "troubles".

We have, unfortunately, been disappointed. But, more importantly for a British audience, you quite rightly point out two contradictions in the Euro position, which have given ground, quite unnecessarily, to the Tories.

First of these is the resort to "democratic centralism" to defeat the head-bangers in opposition. It is surely problematic for those who rightly condemn Stalinism and all its works to suggest that such a form of organisation can legitimately be deployed without being tainted with its authoritarianism.

Much has been expanded in recent years on the old Gramscian argument that the Left must prefigure the kind of society it seeks to create in its organisation in the here and now. If what is sought is a democratic pluralism then surely democratic centralism, with all its monolithic overtones, can no longer be sustained.

Second is the problem of the Morning Star. Again the rhetorical initiative has been ceded to the dogmatists — and any implied reference to Arthur Scargill, given his appearance at one of the People's Press Printing Society AGMs is entirely intentional — by the Party leadership supporting precisely the kind of front approach to Eurocommunism which should surely be seeking to transcend.

It remains the case, given the Kinnock failing around the time of the loss of the Labour Party, that the CP still offers the best hope of progress, despite its size. But, for the Euros, renewal still has some way to go. — Yours faithfully, 10 Stranmillis Park, Belfast.

Goodwin Group, who had commissioned Arup Associates to design their new offices — Yours sincerely, George Kasabov, Kasabov Associates, London NW1.

Sir — I am worried about the future of "law" and "order" and "defence" in the United Kingdom. As Mr Trotter will doubtless explain to the judges and generals they are "pricing themselves out of jobs." — Yours faithfully, N. J. Lake, Norwich.

## Why 'Soviet expansionism' is a red herring

Sir — Your correspondent in Canberra reporting (Guardian, July 16) on the US appeal to Australia to strengthen its alliance, and America's expansionist concern for "Soviet build up in the Pacific" calls for an exposure of the facts.

The US concern stems from a commercial deal between the impoverished island state of Kiribati (Gilbert Islands) and the USSR relating to the sale to the USSR of fishing rights in its 200-mile exclusive economic zone. The USA refused to recognise Kiribati's claim to tuna resource in this water and refused to pay a licence fee for rights to the tuna resource in Kiribati's waters, something which the USSR, Taiwan and Japan do in territorial waters of, for instance, New Zealand.

Now when Kiribati with its only fertile island (Christmas Island) contaminated by America's nuclear tests in the early 1960s seeks to capitalise on its only



resource, other than economic, the US raises the bogey of "Soviet expansionism."

Recently in the Solomon Islands and previously in Papua New Guinea political pressure and threat of economic sanctions were used when they dared to assert their sovereignty over their fishing zones by arresting US tuna boats poaching in their waters. Again, when New Zealand

by a democratic vote seeks to assert its sovereignty in its ports, it is given the same treatment.

There is good reason for the popular shift in public opinion in Pacific nations against the USA and they are not being deluded by Mr Schultz's alarmist warning against the USSR.

Margaret Farnell, Thames, New Zealand.

## A COUNTRY DIARY

CHEESHIRE: When we returned from holiday, we left a garden still loud with bird-song to find our own quite songless, except for the occasional thrush which sings only in the evening and early morning. However, this is a song which is quite absent from the bird-chorus of Danish gardens. The countryside had also changed since we left England in early June, for the hay had been cut and some of the cornfields were already beginning to turn from green to gold. In the hedgerows, the hawthorn and cow parsley had faded and been replaced by the flat white

umbels of elder and hogweed. I do not remember any year in which the elder has borne such a fine crop of blossom and many of the hedgerow bushes are so weighted down by it that their flowers mingle with those of the hogweed growing below them. Unlike the elder, which has more folklore attached to it than almost any other plant, hogweed seems rather strangely for such a conspicuous native flower, to have attracted no legends. It must have medicinal properties, for it seems to have been ignored by the old herbalists, but its coarse foliage is much loved by horses who will eat it greedily. Another plant which is conspicuous now and whose flowers superficially resemble those of elder and hogweed, although they are much smaller, is yarrow or milfoil. This, however, was held in great esteem by the herbalists as a vulnerary, a hair-restorer and a remedy for toothache. Although the three plants mentioned above have superficially similar flowers, they do not, of course, have any relationship to each other and belong to widely separated botanical families.

L. P. SAMUELS

## Rock heritage

Sir — Before we sanctify rock 'n' roll ought we not to take a closer look at the social balance sheet. Taking into account the effect some of its disciples have had on adolescents by their promotion of drugs and promiscuity, it becomes apparent that a deposit of £50 million, however worthy its effect, is a mere drop in the ocean. When the exponents of rock 'n' roll solve our horrible drug problem and restore a proper childhood to our children they may then be on the way, not to sanctification but to forgiveness. — Yours faithfully, H. Kershaw, Clwyd.

## Miscellany by and large and laterally

Sir — Let it never be suggested that the BBC does not think laterally: the loss of 2,000 jobs within its staff can only mean better audience figures for its planned all-day television. — Yours faithfully, Mark Pearce, Weston-Super-Mare.

Sir — How very unfortunate for England and the rest of the world that the English National Party (Letters, July 19) was not around in the early colonial era to recognise the English people of the logic of run-

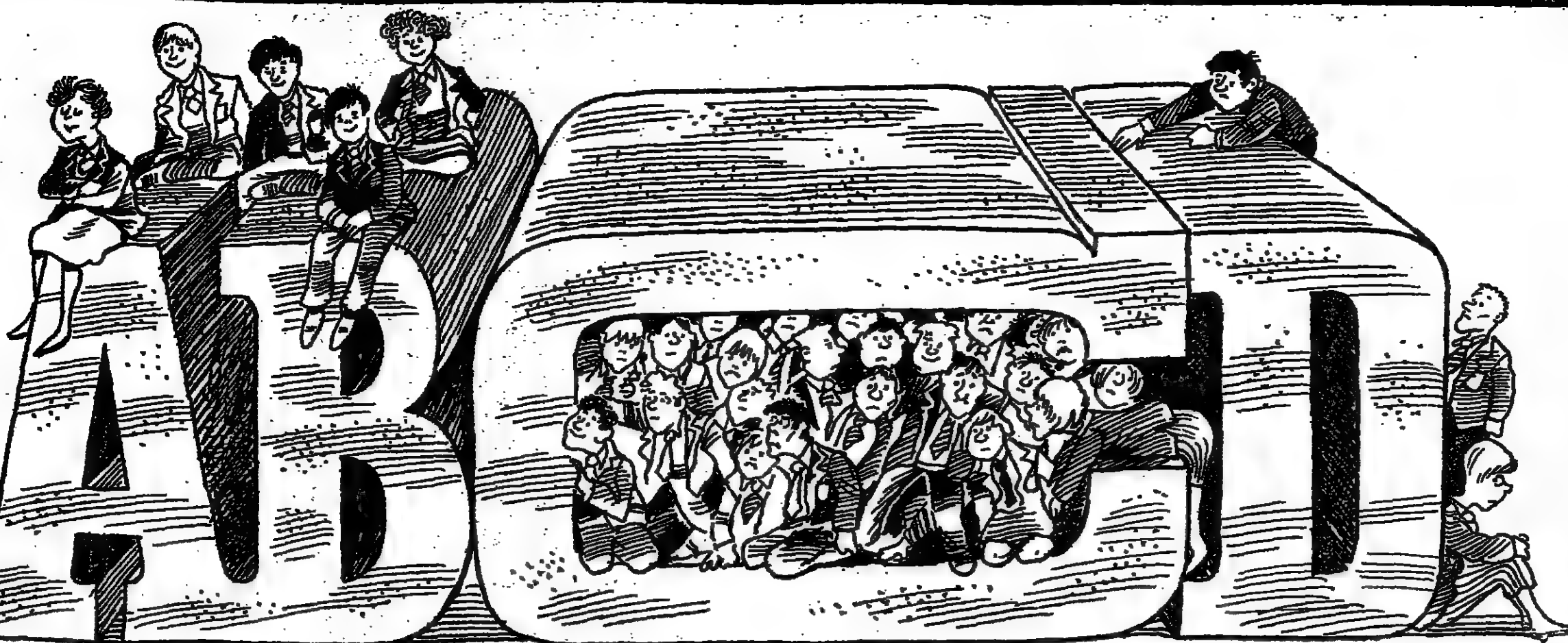
ning their own country rather than running other people's countries around the world. — Yours faithfully, H. D. Shah, Harrow, Middx.

Sir — Following the reference to our "tactical pride" in your Diary (July 18), I feel obliged to point out that the offices for Amnesty International, which were the architects of the certificate of commendation in Class II (converted buildings) in the Office of the Year Award 1985. The overall winner of the award was, in fact, the Leslie and

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# EDUCATION GUARDIAN



## Reading

Maureen O'Connor reports that admissions officers are worried about their ABC, not to mention their ENU.

## Why next year's students may not make the grade

UNIVERSITY and college admissions tutors are anxiously awaiting Sir Keith Joseph's decision — expected by the level grading system. It goes ahead, the tutors will have to take its implications into account by the time they make their first conditional offers to aspiring undergraduates next term. Caution may dictate that next year's conditional offers, which at universities at least, have hinged for several years on the crucial grade C, may be raised to grade B.

The new grading system, proposed by the Schools Examination Council, will replace the existing system of grades A to E, plus a level equivalent, with a similar five-point system, plus an N grade for a narrow failure and the same U grade for an unclassified result. The radical difference will be in how the new grades are arrived at and, crucially, what proportion of candidates will end up with a C.

Public disquiet with the existing system reached a peak last summer when an analysis in Education Guardian which

pointed out that the difference between a low B grade and a high D grade could be as little as three marks — well within the margin of error for examination marking. This is because the C grade, far from being the "average" grade achieved by the largest number of students, has always been the narrowest, generally obtained by only about 10 per cent of candidates.

The examination boards were quick to point out that they did not follow a rigidly "norm-referenced" statistical procedure in which strict percentages of candidates are allocated grades, regardless of the difficulty of differentiation between candidates whose marks are very close to each other.

They had always looked carefully at border-line cases, they claimed, and grades were set according to the standards reached, in comparison with other boards, other years and, as far as possible, other subjects. In particular, the standard of A-level where the overall standard of entry for some minority subjects, particu-

larly languages and sciences, is often much higher than in some more accessible subjects, making a purely statistical allocation of grades highly unfair.

Even so, the SEC hastily published its inquiry into the grading system, which culminated in consultation with schools, higher education and the examination boards earlier this year and a final submission to Sir Keith in May. The crucial difference between the new system and the old will be the establishment by the examiners of a firm boundary at the B/C border, and another at the bottom of grade E, judged solely by the quality of the submitted scripts.

The range of marks between these two boundaries will then be divided equally to give three grades, E, D, and C, and those above the higher boundary split between A and B grades. Of course an equal spread of marks does not imply an equal number of candidates achieving them, and the likelihood of the absolute change is that the absolute

number of candidates achieving grade C or better will rise, while the number gaining grade B may fall.

Not everyone is happy with the proposed changes. Miss Christine Hunter, secretary to the Oxford Delegacy for Local Examinations, says that it is critical for the boards to be able to maintain the right to look closely at borderline cases. "However the grades are fixed, there is still a need for a borderline procedure," she said. The Oxford board is also concerned that the time-scale for implementation of the new system, as proposed by the SEC, is too short. Admissions tutors, the examiners' think, may not have sufficient time to adjust to the new system in making their conditional offers this coming autumn.

The schools too have some reservations. Welcoming the new proposals in principle, the Secondary Heads Association says that a firm move away from a statistical allocation of grades to one based on the actual marks obtained can only be to the good. "There has

been great unhappiness about the gradient between grades B and D, the most crucial point in our whole public examination system," said Michael Duffy, chairman of SHA's education committee.

But SHA has two worries. The first is that the new B grade, which will replace the O level equivalent, should not be regarded as a failure. With O level about to be phased out, Mr Duffy thinks that perhaps the O grade might be retained until a firm link can be made between A level grades and the new GCSE exam for 16-year-olds.

The second worry is that university admissions tutors, faced with the prospect of a much larger number of candidates achieving grade C, will make far more than three B conditional offers next year. "Of course they will not fill all the places with three B candidates," but they will have to find some way of distinguishing between the merits of candidates with the same A level grades. In the long run of course the schools will welcome some thought being given by higher education

to finding better ways of distinguishing between applicants rather than just relying on A level points," Mr Duffy said.

Most admissions tutors welcome the new system, according to a survey conducted jointly by UCCA and the Standing Conference on University Admissions. But some are understandably worried that the new system will be grasped by the time many department begin considering applications in the autumn. "The number of places available in the universities is not going to change," said Dr Clive Wake, of SCUA. "We have proposed that the SEC makes the statistical material available so that existing grades can be compared with the projected results of the new system."

"Individual admissions officers are going to have to find ways of refining their response to applications. They will have to look harder at other factors, and the interview may become more important. This is not necessarily a bad thing, but it does put an enormous burden on admissions officers and

staff. In the short term it may be that they make more offers at B grade, leaving themselves the option of a rethink about other applicants when the results come out in the summer of 1986. One thing they are not going to do is exceed their quotas because of the financial penalties which now exist."

In the long term, though, it is unlikely that the new grading system will offer a permanent solution to the A level problem. The exam boards themselves certainly believe that the move to criterion-referencing at 16 plus for the new GCSE — with fixed standards for each grade — will eventually be extended to A level as well.

The proposed grading change is, they think, merely tinkering with a system which remains essentially subjective and can never be as precise as admissions tutors' higher education applications, and their parents would like to believe. As one exam board official put it: "Both the old and the new grading systems imply a degree of arbitrariness which simply does not exist."

THE Green Paper The Development of Higher Education into the 1990s has met considerable criticism. Much of this has concentrated on the narrow utilitarianism of the Government's approach, its tendency to ignore the diffuse cultural benefits of education espoused by Robbins and subsequent policy-makers.

It is not my intention to furnish one more squeal of liberal outrage; these are robust times and in any case, when even an un-Thatcherite such as Enoch Powell has described the document as barbaric, who needs say more? What I want to do, rather, is to query some of the economic logic behind the Green Paper and suggest that even in terms of the Government's own philosophy it is a poor west.

If anything has characterised the economic policy of the second Thatcher administration, it is the emphasis on privatisation and deregulation. Like it or not, in areas where the consensus of the postwar period has been shattered, and with it the pervasive belief that Whitehall knows best. Even the Labour Party has been forced to recognise that things will not be the same again. It has dropped or is dropping commitments to renationalise privatised businesses, to stopping central house sales and to restoring a number of telecom and other monopolies.

In higher education, however, the lessons of the Thatcherite revolution have been apparently not been taken to heart. The Green Paper certainly envisages no significant privatisation.

We are told — without explanation — that no substantial part of higher education can be shed. Reform of the student grant system is ducked, at a time when its weaknesses are more apparent; the lessons to be gleaned from the private University of Buckingham are completely ignored; imaginative experiments such as that recently suggested for universities with a capital sum and then letting them seek future earnings as best they may, are not even considered.



J. R. Shackleton looks at the Government's green paper on higher education and finds it very wet

## A Tory world turned upside-down

Board. How paradoxical it is that a Government professing market liberalism should be presiding over detailed planning of a significant sector of the economy on a scale unprecedented since the Second World War.

This is no idle analogy, for the DES version of GOSPLAN displays the familiar failings of central planners everywhere: a reliance on crude indicators of output, an increasing emphasis on performance norms irrespective of local conditions, a belief that planners know better than the market — which in this context means the preferences of both students and employers.

Take for instance the claim, which plays a central role in the Green Paper, that we are producing insufficient scientists, engineers, technicians and other vocationally orientated personnel. This belief is the basis for the attempt to direct resources away from areas such as the arts, humanities and social sciences.

No real evidence is adduced to support it; we are simply reminded that "our (more successful) competitors" produce more vocationally orientated people, that we do it is assumed that the direction of causation is self-evident. Economists are accustomed to arguing that, if there are shortages of a commodity, its price will rise. This will be reflected by a rise in its price. If labour possessing these skills is genuinely scarce, employers will be bidding wages up.

Of this there is no sign, and so the Green Paper is obliged to castigate employers (who ought to know their own business) for not providing "clear signals" of their needs. Students, although perhaps less culpable, are said to be misinformed about the real prospects of jobs, or are

forced to drop mathematics and science subjects against their will after the age of 16. Again, in little evidence is adduced to support this view; studies suggest, in fact, that school students are both reasonably well-informed and able to make decisions for themselves.

Perhaps a more fundamental problem arises from the Government's view of higher education's role in the economy. Because it is largely State-funded, it is seen as essentially a drain on the "productive" parts of the economy, a "cost" to society. In this, incidentally, there is again a curious resemblance to Soviet planning conventions.

Yet in a more market-orientated perspective, higher education could be seen as an "industry" producing output which is every bit as valuable — and in principle as saleable — as the output of the manufacturing sector. Indeed it is one of the few industries where Britain might be expected to have a comparative advantage.

In spite of worries we might have about the distributional consequences of privatisation, an economy where the State stood completely outside higher education would not be a society where no universities and colleges existed. Consumers would demand, and the market would supply, a substantial higher education sector.

At one level we could concentrate on education simply as a consumption good, like going to the theatre or engaging in sport. The true consumption demand for higher education has never been adequately gauged in this country because the system is designed for State-funded 18-21 year-olds. My own view is that there is a considerable suppressed demand for higher education — although not necessarily of a traditional kind — which a more liber-

alised market could provide. In the United States millions of students of all ages and backgrounds are engaged in academic, general interest or even hobbyist programmes in universities and colleges. Such programmes are largely paid for by the consumers themselves, and are consequently designed to attract students.

Courses are structured to fit in with employment, family responsibilities and lifestyles to an extent which is undreamt of here. Given a higher education system free to innovate and seek such markets, private funding and choice as to modes of study, levels of attainment and pace of progress.

By contrast the Government, with its focus on education as an investment, concentrates overwhelmingly on young people who, because of their dependent economic status, are denied a free freedom of choice as to modes of study, levels of attainment and pace of progress.

Although much of the demand for education is a demand for an investment good, the Green Paper takes a very narrow view about the nature of this investment. Implicitly in its emphasis on science, technology and other hard disciplines is a belief that formal education should inculcate specific skills which can be applied directly in the work context. This may be what employers say they want, but the evidence is that what they seek in practice are more general attitudes and aptitudes which can equally well be demonstrated in more academic disciplines.

Those familiar with the literature on the economics of education will be aware that recent theoretical developments stress the role of formal education systems in helping to provide a "screening" mechanism, helping em-

ployers to select candidates for on-the-job training which is what really creates productive employees.

Too narrow a focus, particularly in these days of rapid technical change, may in fact be counterproductive. It may, for instance, tend to deter women from acquiring the qualifications which would enable them to play a fuller role in the economy.

Readers may be aware that the Green Paper has made a significant departure from the Robbins principle in its statement that higher education entrants should not only be able to benefit from the benefits that higher education can provide, but that the benefits must exceed the costs. Since students are not forced to go to universities or polytechnics, we must assume they choose to do so because they anticipate that the private benefits exceed the private costs.

What must be being asked for, then, is some form of social cost-benefit calculus. Two things to note here: first, that this fits uneasily with the Government's virtual abandonment of cost-benefit analysis elsewhere in the public sector, and its reassertion of market principles; second, that no criteria are sought out for making decisions about whether the benefits are likely to be more relevant considerations will be dragged into play to determine who shall, and who shall not, obtain access to higher education.

This is all the more likely when, as an investment, decisions will be made by academics with no particular economic expertise. This is a more general point. Following the Jarvis report, the Government is to place greater emphasis on effective management in higher education, with its concomitant authority structures and lines of command.

This may sound very impressive, but again we should think what it means in practice. I suspect it will largely mean that the superannuated primed-up academics who fill management positions in our institutions of higher education will have carte blanche to affect a macho style of management which has long since been abandoned at the sharp end of industry and commerce.

Those who see in the Green Paper a greater economic realism and a hope for a more efficient higher education system are likely to be disappointed. The document is neither Arthur nor Marjorie; it rejects some of the attractive features of the British system — its collegiality and liberal attitudes — while substituting a centralised control and an ill thought-out attempt at relevance which seems likely to compound the system's problems. I am surprised Thatcherites can stomach it.

J. R. Shackleton lectures in economics at the Polytechnic of Central London.

Last week Owen Temple explained why he was giving up teaching. Today Anne Jarvis tells why she will be staying on at her junior school in Brent

## The indignant alliance

WHILE I sympathise with Owen Temple and share his concerns, the Government policy is doing to the education service in England and Wales, I do not share his pessimistic view of the future.

Like him, I have been involved in industrial action which has tested my loyalties to my profession, to children, parents and colleagues as well as to the union of which I have long been an active member.

Like him, I could step aside from the fray, as my contribution to the family income is no longer an essential one. Indeed it is tempting, as younger colleagues move out into more lucrative, if less satisfying work, and older colleagues appear revitalised by retirement.

But perhaps it is enough that a few should demonstrate that we are not actually trapped on our treadmill, so that the rest of us can concentrate on winning the battle, which can be won, not just for a proper provision of resources for education but for education to be properly valued.

This is where my experience of the struggles of the past term leads me to hope. In our area we have used the period of extended strike action to try to explain our reasons for this uncharacteristically militant behaviour to parents, politicians and public, and to ask for their understanding and support.

While the call to strike was triggered by the shabby treatment meted out to us on pay, the underlying resentment at the long term neglect of education by successive governments was the source of the strength of our response.

There is something peculiarly powerful about a sense of righteous indignation, it gains in strength from official rebuffs and individual self-concern. It penetrates the walls of ignorance and inertia, and its dangerous vibrations reach even the most deep-rooted of prejudices. Most powerful of all, it stirs others concerned to think how they can join in and add their weight to the cause in hand.

Mrs Thatcher should beware. For she and Sir Keith have unwittingly forged a truly dangerous alliance, in the fires of moral indignation, as all over the country groups of parents and teachers get together to work jointly for their area of mutual concern, the children.

Teachers feel it, too, for the children in their immediate care. Because the Government's policy is doing to the education service in our actions, we are doing this because we care — not about one child, but about all our children. We know that if we do not protest now, in the strongest terms possible, we are condemning ourselves to the shame of having participated in the systematic starvation of our schools, our children and our country's intellectual future.

Compared with this, insult and innuendo, carping and criticism, and attempts to turn minor differences of opinion into major division can be borne and overcome philosophically, if not cheerfully. For now, parents and teachers are laying plans for as long a campaign as we need to improve our education service, and to see it adequately resourced in material and human terms.

In doing this, they are winning one battle with every move they make as they reawake a public interest in education. When politicians see votes in educational issues they begin to move, or the wise ones do. It is time they did so, for their own sakes as well as for the sadly tarnished conditions of our education service.

Excellence, Sir Keith, comes with independence and freedom of funding; and education might be our road to recovery, not our ruin, as your pathetic prophecies would have us believe.

Teachers and parents know this and in the real world there is real hope.

POST-SCRIPT: In a Gallup poll taken between July 10, and 15, and commissioned by the Daily Telegraph, people were asked "Do you think the teachers should or should not get the pay increase they are asking for?" 56 per cent said "Should", 32 per cent said "Should not", and 12 per cent said "Don't know."

Jack Cross

## MATHS GRADUATES

Your career prospects in Teaching are excellent! As a teacher you are the leader in charge, doing socially responsible and rewarding work. At Avery Hill College we could still offer you a place on the PGCE course in Secondary Mathematics for this September! We are the Faculty of Education & Community Studies of Thames Polytechnic and have a long-established and successful record of graduate training. Contact us NOW by phone or letter about our fast few Mathematics vacancies: Registrar, Avery Hill College, Boxley Road, Erith, London SE8 2PQ. Tel. 01-850 0081.

## CAREERS

## Going into analysis

FOR GOOD and self-evident reasons careers advice and teaching is an educational growth area these days. Someone has to help young people to sort out the cat's cradle of courses, qualifications and career opportunities which may (or may not) be open to them. In the public sector this is done mostly by careers teachers and local authority careers officers. Though both are better-trained and have more access to pupils than formerly, there are necessary limitations to what they can do.

Though they spend a lot of time in schools, careers service officers have few opportunities to get to know their young clients as individuals. Up to a point the same is true of careers teachers, who mostly work with groups, though they can now deploy sophisticated question and answer programmes like Careerwise, Knowledge Indices) to find out what youngsters think they would like to do. Neither can really dig beneath the surface.

Teachers, for example, see the pupils only in the school environment. Can they really distinguish between parent — or teacher — influenced decisions and expectations and what the young person really wants? Can they pick out hidden talents which don't happen to be displayed in the courses on offer in their schools?

This is really the job of educational psychologists but it's usually only the "problem children" who are sent to them. All of which accounts for the fact that Career Analysts, which was started by George Summerfield in 1963, now employs nine consultant psychologists and handles 5,000 clients a year. Educational guidance (8-14 years) and career guidance (15-24) cost each client £120. Surprisingly, even though, perhaps, more than half of them come from public sector educational institutions.

Summerfield sees their role as helping people of all ages (the firm is consulted by adults during various stages of their careers) to go in for some systematic self-assessment, take stock of their potential, and build up a realistic plan for themselves. "Someone has to get them to step off the escalator and see where it is going — and decide if that is where they want to go."

They effectively require three kinds of information. What is the person really like? What range of training and education is open to him or her? What, given the person's going to be looking for?

Each client completes a comprehensive personal data form to provide a basis for the searching analysis and discussion which will follow. Then they take a set of objective tests of interests and aptitudes. The Morrisby Differential Test Battery takes three hours, and provides a lot of information on a person's relative strengths, weaknesses and potential.

The consultation gives a youngster the chance to confide feelings, and aspirations which he or she might keep hidden from parents or teachers. They are sometimes surprised by what the tests have shown. They may be brighter, or they may be less so, or on the other hand perhaps too much has been expected of them; this can be of particular relevance when it comes to choosing between A level and vocational courses like BTEC or City School of Technology, or leaving school to take a job.

Different age groups require different advice. Children from 8-10 may, for a variety of reasons, be bottling behind in important subjects. At 11-12 parents may have to consider a change of school (from private to public sector, or vice versa).

As an example of the sensitivity of the system, George Summerfield cites the case of a girl who, though good at English, French and Latin, was not sure what she wanted to do. She was asked to try to write a letter to other aptitudes she showed a strong capacity for diagrammatic reasoning; she was getting stale too. It was suggested she might take to oriental languages; she did, and got a First.

It is a full-time job for the firm's information officer and librarian to keep up with the changes in higher education. They access, store and circulate all the guides, prospectuses and articles which chart recent developments in these fields.

Career Analysts, 90 Gloucester Place, London W1H 4BL.





## Better letters

NO-ONE knows how children learn to read — or indeed why some learn easily and others not at all. But plenty of theories have been advanced about how to best help both normal and backward children master what should come so easily.

Now, from two Oxford psychologists, we have yet another. They have found that on the whole children who detect rhymes will do better than expected at learning to read while those who are insensitive to rhyme will do worse. They tested this theory on 400 children at the ages of four to five and then again three or four years later and found that initial scores on the rhyming test were indeed an accurate prediction of the children's later scores in reading and writing.

So they then set about teaching children to be more aware of rhymes by using alliteration, using plastic letters to help the children change around groups of words and helping them to make the connection between reading and spelling by sounding out the letters as they wrote them down. Their sample of 69 children, broken

into four groups, is really too small to lend much importance to their findings that those who received this kind of intervention had reading levels of 14 months in advance of the group who had no intervention after two years.

Where their theory is useful is that it may be possible to help children who are potentially backward readers without distinguishing them from the others if it is only a matter of giving all children every possible experience of word games and nursery rhymes. But many of the conclusions they put forward are already widely recognised by teachers. There is nothing startlingly new in the discovery that backward readers and it is hard to isolate sounds in words to use sounds to build words, or to see that different words have sounds in common. Too much of the book reads like a preliminary thesis for a doctorate as the authors take us on a hasty jog around the maze of research already existing on the subject. In spite of the extravagant claims made by their publisher their own conclusions do not merit a full length book on the subject.

*Children's Reading Problems, by Peter Bryant and Lynette Bradley, Basil Blackwell, £5.95.*

## Careers in tourism

TOURISM must have arrived along with industrialisation, but the word wasn't coined until the nineteenth century. Now it provides employment in the UK for 1,500,000 people, four times as many as are engaged in car manufacture. It earns almost three times as much foreign currency as the iron and steel industries. Optimists about the future of the economy can't resist pointing to its growth-rate. Lord Clark always reminds interviewers about the jobs which are there to be created in restaurants, leisure facilities, and tourist-related activities. YTS agencies associated with it almost invariably have a good

record of post-training employment: ABTA and IATA-based schemes are cases in point. TVEI schools from the Tamar to the Tyne are developing tourism modules.

It is a good time, therefore, for the English Tourist Board to join with CRAC (Careers Research and Advisory Centre) in publishing the latest in the latter's *Finding Out About Tourism* and the British economy is a 16-page compilation of facts, figures, puzzles, discussion subjects, and things to do, which has been designed as resource material for courses in economics, business studies, social studies, geography, or general studies topics. It can easily be used at O and CSE level and comes complete with teachers' notes. A word of caution: Do not expect much adverse criticism of the effects of tourism.

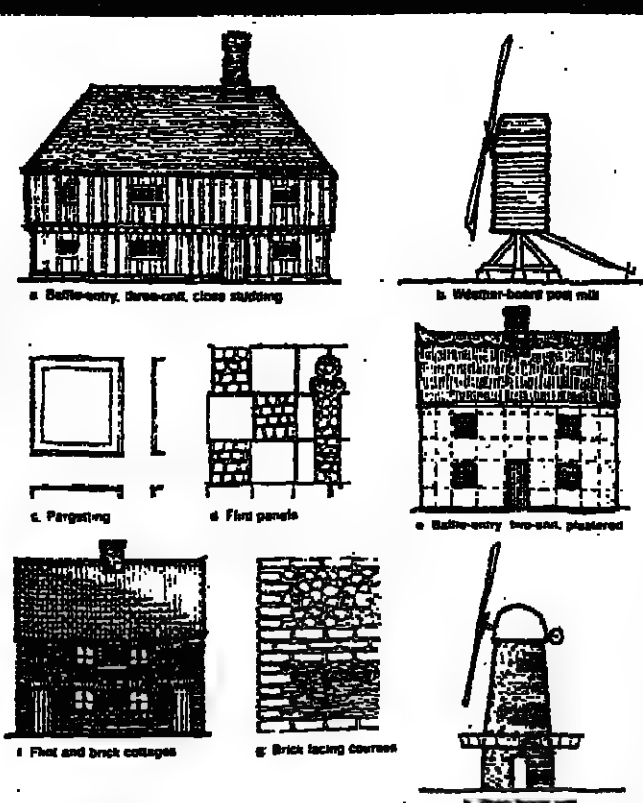
*CRAC Publications, Bateman Street, Cambridge CB2 1LZ, 45p each or £4 for 10.*

## Problems at A levels?

DID any of your pupils hit serious, unexpected problems during (or just before) their recent A-level examinations? Illness, major family crisis, or other difficulties, are possible examples.

If so, it is absolutely crucial NOT to wait until the results come in August to explain what happened to the university. Put the facts on paper in a note, giving the candidate's name, school, course applied for, and UCCA reference number. If the university has a central admissions office send it there; if not, to the faculty, school or departmental admissions officer.

*Impact Books at £2.95. Half of*



DIAGRAMS from the new paperback edition of R. W. Brunskill's *Traditional Buildings of Britain* (Gollancz, £5.95). Handsomely illustrated with photographs and line drawings, it is a good introduction to vernacular architecture for the general reader. Dr Brunskill's well-established work for students, *Illustrated Handbook of Vernacular Architecture*, has, to his surprise, just been translated into Japanese.

come down on grades may have already been made.

Don't telephone — messages are so easily mislaid. Put the facts on paper in a note, giving the candidate's name, school, course applied for, and UCCA reference number. If the university has a central admissions office send it there; if not, to the faculty, school or departmental admissions officer.

## Survival on a shoestring

COLLEGE on a Shoestring, which is described as a survival handbook for students, has just been published by Impact Books at £2.95. Half of

it is assorted information and advice — insure your bike, be wary about college bookshops, how to remove ballpoint stains from your clothes, or beer stains from the carpet. The second half is a student's survival guide, including a list of contributions from Education Guardian readers. A letter from the author, Eve Luddington, was published by us, asking for hints on "cheap, nourishing, and edible meals for one."

Guardian readers, says Eve Luddington, turned out to be strong on vegetarianism and offal dishes. The result is a butter dish and rice in a vacuum flask, and the sweetbread

recipes all came from our readers. They were also advice on a cheap high protein diet from a former British weight-lifting champion who had not had enough money for the traditional steak.

## Concern about the Pacific

NIGHTMARE in Paradise is a hard-hitting video exploration of nuclear issues in the Pacific which puts the Western powers and Japan firmly in the dock for their exploitation of this area for experiments with nuclear weapons. Prominence is given to Henry Kissinger's alleged quote about the misuse of the Pacific: "There are only 90,000 people out there — who gives a damn?"

The answer until recently appears to have been none, but the increasing concern of countries bordering the Pacific, notably New Zealand, has led to increasing concern about the nuclear pollution of this beautiful region.

The film is aimed at educating Western Europe about what has been done in our name to sometimes primitive and always defenceless people on the scattered atolls like Bikini and Christmas Island. It gives a comprehensive and very depressing record.

*Tapes, slide film strips, and video from Linda McDowell, Birchwood Hall, Storrage, nr Malvern, Worcs. £20 or on loan.*

## Getting down to an A level guide

THE A-level grades demanded for entry to individual degree courses will in future be published by the universities this month (as generally expected) to a joint UCCA/Vice-Chancellors' Committee working party's recommendations. The grades will most likely be given in the universities' own existing annual guide, the Compendium of

University Entrance Requirements (produced by the Association of Commonwealth Universities for CVCP). This could be available to candidates for 1987 entry.

With this chance to give the Compendium a major face-lift, the universities are also likely to agree to add "preferred combinations" of level subjects for each course to the complex tables of individual subjects required or preferred.

This is a major, if potentially pyrrhic, victory for Brian Reap, who has long campaigned for this information to be available to candidates. For the past 15 or so years he has been producing his own well-publicised annual but uncolled at first entirely from information provided by schools, but recently with co-operation from growing number of universities.

With this major breakthrough in information available to candidates, it is hoped that admissions tutors will also "come clean" on a number of other contentious issues. Candidates still are not told (for example) which universities (or individual departments within them) do not consider them if placed low on their lists of preferences. In popular subjects like medicine and law, departments are known to reject candidates if they put down courses in a less-competitive subject for their fourth and fifth choices. At a recent conference on admissions for sixth-form teachers, bringing them face to face with departmental admissions tutors (themselves something of an innovation) Professor Gray, of Essex University, agreed that "something needed to be done" about this.

*THE Society of West End Theatre is extending its student standby scheme to include sixth formers.*

## Standby for the show

THE Society of West End Theatre is extending its student standby scheme to include sixth formers. This scheme offers students

and now sixth formers the chance to purchase reduced price theatre tickets for many West End productions, one hour prior to the performance on a standby basis — subject to availability and production of a SWET sixth formers card at the theatre box office. The cards will be issued by the society on receipt of a completed application form counter-signed by a member of school staff, a passport-size photograph, a passport membership fee, and a s.a.e.

Posters and leaflets have been distributed throughout the country, but to receive further information or copies, contact The Society of West End Theatre, Bedford Chambers, Covent Garden Piazza, London WC2E 8HQ. Tel 01-336 3193.

## Review copies

THE MAIN research on how universities award degrees, by Peter Dutton, of Hull University, and Malcolm Bee, of Oxford Polytechnic, was summarised by Andrew Rawnsley in his article for the July 9 Education Guardian. "It's not what you do, it's the place where you do it." The substantive article on their work — "Degree class and pass rates: an inter-university comparison" — was published for the Spring 1985 issue of Higher Education Review. Copies of this issue are available from Tyrrell Burgess Associates Ltd., 24 Sandilands, Croydon, CR0 5DB. Tel 01 556 1770.

## Media awards

GUARDIAN/NUS Student Media Awards: A reminder that the closing date for entries is Friday, July 26. Entries should be sent to: Anne Groves, The Guardian, 119 Farringdon Road, London EC1R 3ER and Press Office, NUS, 461 Holloway Road, London N7 6LZ.

Contributors: Julia Hagedorn, Audrey Segal, John Fairhall, Paul Brown, Nargo Halcom.

**Ilea Inner London Education Authority**

**Divisional Education Officer (Division 8) Southwark**

Salary £21,933-£23,661 (Including London Weighting)

**Re-advertisement**

Following the retirement of the present post holder applications are invited for this senior post.

Ilea schools and the education welfare service are organised in 10 divisions. Divisional Education Officers carry major responsibility for the implementation and implementation of the Authority's policies.

Candidates should be skilled administrators with wide knowledge and experience of the education service. The successful candidate will be able to make a direct and important contribution to the quality of education in Inner London.

Application forms and full details of the post are available from the Establishment Branch (Personnel Services Division) (EO/Estab 1b), The County Hall, London SE1 7PB.

The closing date for return of completed applications is 9 August 1985

**ILEA IS AN EQUAL OPPORTUNITIES EMPLOYER**

**Cranfield**

Through advanced teaching and applied research, Cranfield has created centres of excellence in high technology and management which provide an increasingly valuable service to industry, commerce, agriculture and defence.

**RESEARCH POSTS IN THERMAL POWER**

The School has an established reputation for advanced teaching and research in the fields of propulsion and power, particularly in relation to the gas turbine. Two research appointments are to be made within the Thermal Power Group with the following specialisations:

(i) A POST DOCTORAL RESEARCH FELLOW IN COMPUTATIONAL METHODS, who will contribute to both advanced course teaching and research through the development and supervision of computational models appropriate to gas turbine and combustion-related flows. The appointment will be for three years in the first instance with a salary according to age and experience in the range £7,520-£12,150 per annum (plus £1,400 on-call).

(ii) A RESEARCH OFFICER to participate in industrially sponsored EXPERIMENTAL STUDIES OF COMBUSTION AND HEAT TRANSFER IN HIGH SPEED FLOWS. Applications are invited from suitably qualified engineers or applied scientists with experience in fluid flow, heat transfer or combustion diagnostic instrumentation. The appointment will be for an initial period of two years within the salary range £7,520-£10,330 (plus £1,400 on-call).

\*Salaries are subject to review with effect from 1st April 1985. Informal enquiries may be made to Professor J. B. Moss, Head of Thermal Power Group.

For an application form, please contact: The Personnel Department, Cranfield Institute of Technology, Cranfield, Bedford MK43 0AL. Telephone: Bedford (0234) 750111, Ext. 3343.

**School of Mechanical Engineering**

**SENIOR ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICER**

Salary range: £12,165 — £16,125 (plus benefits)

The Business and Technician Education Council, which advances the quality and availability of work-related education, is looking for a Senior Administrative Officer for the STANDARDS & REVIEW DIVISION.

This offers an excellent opportunity for an experienced administrator with an educational or industrial training background. You would be responsible for managing the busy team of administrative and clerical staff concerned with the appointment, training and support of our moderators at colleges and training centres around the country. The work also includes the preparation of estimates and control of the Division's annual budget.

You should have the ability to deal constructively and with equanimity with the centres and with their moderators and to bring an alert and enquiring mind to your work. Although based at our offices in central London you would be expected to take part in frequent conferences and meetings at regional locations.

Applicants should send cv to: Mary Powell, Personnel Officer, STEC, Central House, Upper Woburn Place, London WC1H 0RH.

**B/TEC**

**Finance and Personnel in Education Administration**

£19,260-£20,499 incl. (Grade under review)

This new third tier post of Principal Assistant Education Officer (Common Services) will cover a wide range of administrative, financial and personnel functions within the Department. Applicants should be graduates (or with graduate equivalent professional qualifications) and have good teaching and educational administrative experience or other experience of local authority administration or similar close working with an Education Department.

Application forms and further particulars are available from the County Education Officer, County Hall, Hertford, SG13 5DF, quoting reference DMB-21. Tel: Hertford 555921.

Closing date: 16 August 1985.

**Hertfordshire County Council**

**The Hatfield Polytechnic**

**School of Engineering**

With support from the National Advisory Body the School of Engineering is expanding its already significant research programme and proposes to recruit staff in the following categories. The appointments are for three years from 1 October, 1985.

**Research Fellows**

**Civil Engineering in collaboration with Wykeham Farrance**

Applications are invited for a Post-Doctoral Research Fellowship in the Geotechnical Section.

The successful candidate will join a team led by Dr. J. A. Little at The Hatfield Polytechnic which is currently investigating the engineering properties of stiff, heavily overconsolidated natural clays. The research programme will both employ existing state-of-the-art laboratory equipment and also develop and evaluate new equipment and instrumentation for the testing of these and similar soil types in conjunction with Wykeham Farrance.

Ideally, applicants for the post should possess a good honours degree in Civil Engineering in addition to a Doctorate in Soil Mechanics. Other suitably qualified candidates without PhD but with a number of years' academic and/or industrial research experience in the laboratory testing of soil at state-of-the-art level will also be considered.

Salary is on the Lecturer II scale; initial salary will be £10,072 inclusive of local weighting and enhancement of £2,200 pa from Wykeham Farrance for a suitable candidate.

Informal enquiries to Dr. J. A. Little, telephone Hatfield (07072) 79140, from whom further details are available.

Please quote reference 965 on application forms.

**Mechanical/Aeronautical Engineering in collaboration with British Aerospace**

Applications are invited for a Post-Doctoral Research Fellowship in Composites. The successful candidate will join a team in the Division of Mechanical and Aeronautical Engineering carrying out collaborative work with British Aerospace into the Damage Tolerance Assessment of Carbon Fibre and Hybrid Composites. Candidates without a PhD will be considered if they have appropriate industrial and/or academic research experience.

Initial salary £11,634 inclusive of local weighting.

Informal enquiries to Dr. T. H. Breckell, telephone Hatfield (07072) 79251, from whom further details are available.

Please quote reference 968 on application forms.

**Lecturers II**

In order to provide greater opportunities for existing staff to contribute to its research effort the Division of Electrical & Electronic Engineering is creating teaching posts at LII grades. Applications are invited from candidates with an interest and experience in Electronics, Telecommunications, Software Engineering or an allied topic.

Salary is on the Lecturer II scale (£7,812 — £12,353).

Informal enquiries to Mr. J. F. Atkin, telephone Hatfield (07072) 79151, from whom further details are available.

Please quote reference 969 on application forms.

Application forms for all posts are available from the Staffing Officer, The Hatfield Polytechnic, PO Box 103, Hatfield, Herts or telephone (07072) 79802.

**A CAREER IN EDUCATIONAL ADMINISTRATION**

The Chartered Society of Physiotherapy, the professional organisation and educational body for physiotherapists in the U.K., requires a graduate or similar to join a small team within the education department. The post holder will be responsible for assisting in a variety of administrative tasks relating to the post registration educational activities of physiotherapists. Good typing and interest in information retrieval systems is required. The post will provide a sound base for a future career in educational administration.

Salary initially on a scale £5,981-£7,009 (under review) including London Weighting, according to age and experience.

For further details telephone or write to: Mrs. Frances Pope, THE CHARTERED SOCIETY OF PHYSIOTHERAPY, 14 Bedford Row, London WC1R 4ED. Telephone: 01-242 1941.

**Professorship of Music**

Applications are invited for the above vacant office

Salary scale (at July 1985, level): £12,233-£12,727, 641 p.a.

Application forms and further details of the post may be obtained from the undersigned.

Latest date for receipt of applications is Friday, 6 September, 1985.

Dr. F. Koller, Secretary

Coláiste na hOllscoile Corcaigh

University College Cork

**REQUIRED**

**TWO QUALIFIED ENGLISH TEACHERS**

**SPECIALISED AND EXPERIENCED IN TEACHING ENGLISH TO CHILDREN**

**As a second language**

**AND ONE SPECIALISED COMPUTER SCIENCE TEACHER**

(Working knowledge of Arabic an advantage)

For a high standard private school opening in Jeddah, Saudi Arabia. Priority will be given to holders of University degrees in Education and candidates must have at least 2/6 years' teaching experience.

Interviews to be held in London. Salaries and other benefits will depend upon qualifications of the candidate.

Please send your cv to:

**FE-NOON AHMED MOUSTAFA (UK) LTD.,**  
5 POND ROAD, BLACKHEATH,  
LONDON SE3 9JL

**GRIMSBY COLLEGE OF TECHNOLOGY**

The following posts are required for September 1st, 1985, or as soon as possible thereafter.

Salary scale for both posts: £5,910 to £10,512 (pay award pending)

**Temporary Lecturer I in Office Practice**

Applicants should be experienced in modern office practice. The successful candidate will assume responsibility for the development of a training office.

**Lecturer I in Business Studies**

(TEMPORARY POST)

Applicants should have relevant experience and qualifications and be able to teach BTEC core modules: World of Work, Business Accounts, Organisation in its Environment and Business Administration.

THE CLOSING DATE FOR BOTH POSTS IS 1st AUGUST, 1985.

Application forms available, on receipt of a stamped addressed envelope, from the Personnel Section, Grimsby College of Technology, Hurn Corner, Grimsby, South Humberside DN34 5BQ.

All applicants are considered on the basis of their written applications. Only shortlisted candidates will be invited for an interview. Successful candidates will be guaranteed an interview.

**HUMBERSIDE COUNTY COUNCIL**

**SCHOOL OF COMPUTING & INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY**

Applications are invited for the following posts:

**LECTURER II/SENIOR LECTURER IN STATISTICS**

**TEMPORARY LECTURER II IN COMPUTING**

**RESEARCHER 'A' IN COMPUTING BASED TRAINING**

For further details and application forms, please contact: Mrs. J. W. Bailey, Secretary, 'A', £5,910-£10,512, 641 p.a. Tel: 01472 414061. Further details from the Staffing Officer, The Grimsby College of Technology, Hurn Corner, Grimsby, DN34 5BQ.

**LIVERPOOL POLYTECHNIC**

School of Librarianship and Information Studies

**LECTURER II/SENIOR LECTURER**

£7,548-£14,061

Applications are invited for this appointment with effect from 1st January 1986.

The successful candidate will be required to play a major role in teaching in the field of Cataloguing and Indexing and is expected to have a knowledge of the computer and automated information systems. Additionally, a contribution will be sought in aspects of library management.

Candidates should be graduates and chartered librarians. Informal enquiries may be made to Dr. A. C. O. Ellis — 051-207 3581 Ext. 2220.

For further particulars and an application form contact the Personnel Officer, Liverpool Polytechnic, Rodney House, 70 Mount Pleasant, Liverpool, L3 5UX (Tel. 051-207 3581 Ext. 2513/2519) to whom applications must be returned not later than 23rd August, 1985.

Liverpool Polytechnic is an Equal Opportunity Employer and welcomes applications irrespective of race, sex, marital status or disability.

**METROPOLITAN BOROUGH OF Rochdale**

An Equal Opportunity Employer

APPLICATIONS ARE INVITED FROM THOSE WITH THE NECESSARY ATTRIBUTES REGARDLESS OF RACE, CREED, NATIONALITY, DISABILITY, AGE OR SEX

**EDUCATION DEPARTMENT**

**COMMUNITY AND YOUTH WORKER (EDUCATION / COMMUNITY)**

JNC RANGE 3 (Points 1-4) £7866-£8844 plus £363 pa extra qualifications allowance (Pay Award pending)

Applicants are invited from suitably qualified (or Certificate in Youth and Community Work) persons possessing at least five years' experience for the above post based at Bellefield Community School.

The postholder will liaise with the school Headmaster, the Community Council and the Youth and Community Service in providing a service for community groups, young people, the unemployed, offering guidance for physiotherapy and a wide range of community activities.

Application forms available (close to the Chief Personnel Officer, PO Box 66, Metropole Office, Smith Street, Rochdale OL16 1UG (Tel 0747) Ext. 662) to be received not later than 9 August, 1985.

**DAVIES'S COLLEGE**

44 CROMWELL ROAD, HOVE, SUSSEX BRIGHTON BN1 3JH

An Independent College of Further Education Recognised as Efficient by the British Accreditation Council

Required for September 1985 an experienced

**QUALIFIED GRADUATE TEACHER**

of ECONOMICS TO G.C.E. ADVANCED LEVEL.

The above post is a full-time staff appointment pensionable under the DES Scheme.

Please write or telephone for full details and application form.

**CORNWALL COUNTY COUNCIL**

School of Art

Truro TR1 1JA

01872 313229

Applications are invited for the post of Art Teacher in the Cornwall School of Art, Truro, Cornwall, to commence in September, 1985.

**ALL HONOURS COURSE IN FINE ARTS**

£12.70 p.h. (plus £1.50 p.h. for 1st year)

Post-Painting

Post-Photography

Post-Sculpture

Post-Printmaking

Post-History of Art

Post-Fashion

Post-Ceramics

Post-Jewellery

Post-Graphic Design

Post-Interior Design

Post-Product Design

Post-Textile Design

Post-Visual Communication

Post-Environmental Design

Post-Industrial Design

Post-Advertising Design

Post-Publication Design

Post-Book Design

Post-Graphic Design

Post-Interior Design

Post-Product Design

Post-Textile Design

Post-Visual Communication

Post-Environmental Design

Post-Industrial Design

Post-Advertising Design

Post-Publication Design

Post-Book Design

Post-Graphic Design

Post-Interior Design

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Post-Publication Design







Posts Overseas

Syria

Three teachers of English, English Language Institute, Damascus

Duties: teaching English as a Foreign Language for 21 contact hours per week at all levels from false beginners to post PCE level. Assisting with placement testing, registration, materials production. Qualifications: single or married teaching couples. Age range 25-40. Scale 1 posts: degree plus RSA preparatory certificate with 1 year's TEFL experience. Scale 2 posts: RSA Dip. TEFL plus two years' TEFL experience. Scale 3 posts: degree or Cert. Ed. plus RSA Dip. TEFL and two years' experience or PCE TEFL and at least one year's TEFL experience. Salary: scale 1: \$6,075-\$6,250-\$6,500 scale 2: \$6,750-\$7,000-\$7,250 scale 3: \$7,750-\$7,750-\$8,000 Benefits: all salaries tax free. Tourist class airfares at beginning and end of contract. Baggage allowance up to \$300 on outward journey and \$300 on return journey. Accommodation subsidy of \$2,750 a year. Initial grant of \$200. Grant of \$150 towards UK medical insurance. \$550 per annum towards voluntary contributions to superannuation/national insurance. Contract: two years with the British Council from 15 September or as soon as possible thereafter, renewable by mutual consent. Closing date for applications: 14 August 1985. Reference: 85 D 148-151 G

Key English Language Teaching Scheme

The KELT scheme is part of Britain's Aid programme to developing countries.

Sudan

Adviser in English Language Teaching, Sudan National Centre for Languages (SNCL), Khartoum

Duties: to work with colleagues in the design of the SNCL's courses for nominees for overseas training; to participate in the development of other ESP courses for local institutions; to assist in the continued development of the SNCL's one-year TEFL Diploma course for pre-existing intermediate teachers of English; to participate in those components of the University of Khartoum's one-year postgraduate Diploma for secondary school teachers which are undertaken by the SNCL; to teach up to a maximum of eight hours per week. Special qualifications: candidates, preferably aged 30-45, should have first degree plus a one year postgraduate TEFL qualification and five years' English teaching experience including ESP, some teacher training and at least two years overseas. Familiarity with ESP materials and a knowledge of Arabic are desirable.

511,045-513,559 U.S. allowances: \$20-\$4,620 depending on salary scale and marital status. Closing date: 12 August 1985. Reference: 85 K 25 G

The following post is also funded under Britain's Aid programme to developing countries:

Burma

Post 1: Senior Lecturer in English, Department of English, University of Rangoon

Post 2: Senior Lecturer in English, Department of English, University of Mandalay

Duties: to advise and assist Heads of Department on planning the content and methodology of courses for English majors; to teach a major part of the MA courses; to contribute to teaching the English majors of the BA courses; to advise and assist the Heads of Department in deploying Burmese staff returning from training in the UK; to help plan and run in-house staff development courses; to collaborate with other British ELT Specialists in Burma to design and run in-service training seminars for teachers of English. Special qualifications: candidates, preferably aged 35-45, should have a first degree, a postgraduate teaching qualification and an MA in Applied Linguistics or TEFL. They should have five years' relevant overseas experience, including three at University level and desirably in teacher training in SE Asia. Salary: \$11,563-\$16,188 per annum. Overseas allowances: nil to \$2,827 depending on salary level and marital status. Closing date for applications: 14 August 1985. Reference: 85 K 33-34 G

General qualifications: for all of the above ODA funded posts candidates must be UK citizens with a British educational background. Benefits: salary free of UK income tax; free family passages; children's education allowances and holiday visits; free furnished accommodation; outfit allowance; medical scheme; baggage allowance; employer's contribution to a recognised superannuation scheme or an allowance of 11 per cent of salary in lieu. Contracts: initially for two years with the British Council. Sudan and Burma posts tenable from September 1985.

For further details and an application form, please write, quoting the post reference number to: Overseas Educational Appointments Department, The British Council, 90-91 Tottenham Court Road, London W1P 0DT.



Lancashire County Council

An Equal Opportunities Employer

ASSISTANT EDUCATION OFFICER

(Further Education)

Salary Scale: PO.48-51: £15,042 — £16,065 p.a.

Applications are invited for appointment to this senior post which will be concerned mainly with external funding, marketing and related overall planning in the further education sector, including adult education and the youth and community service. Applicants are sought with the initiative and ability to contribute positively in these important areas of development in further education. Experience in teaching and management, preferably in further education and a business background are desirable, together with good qualifications. Application forms and further details may be obtained from the Chief Education Officer, Education Department, P.O. Box 61, County Hall, Preston PR1 8PJ, telephone: Preston (0772) 263697 or 263695, to whom completed forms should be returned. Please quote Ref: CO.2181/P/J. Closing date: 9th August, 1985.

STATE OF QATAR TWO EXPERIENCED TEACHERS REQUIRED TO TEACH ENGLISH IN QATAR

The applicants will ideally be graduates with suitable TEFL qualifications, with a minimum of five years' experience. Conditions of service: Monthly salary 6,000 qrs. Monthly car allowance 600 qrs (qrs 5-2 to £). Bachelor accommodation with electricity and water provided. Free medical treatment. 60 days annual home leave. Free economy air travel. Initial contract two years renewable. Applications including a cv with recent photograph direct to Mr. Majid Jumean Wali, P.O. Box 920, Doha, Qatar.

UNIVERSITY OF BIRMINGHAM CENTRE FOR COMPUTING AND COMPUTER SCIENCE

SENIOR POSTS IN NETWORK SERVICES

Applications are invited for two complementary Computer Officer posts in the centrally important area of local and wide area networks from graduates with experience of the development of network software and/or the operation of network services. Salary according to age, qualifications and experience will be on the Computer Officer scale £5,600 — (£12,150) — £14,525 plus superannuation. Further particulars from Dr. R. W. Bushaway, Senate Division, The Registry, University of Birmingham, P.O. Box 363, Birmingham B15 2TT, to whom applications (3 copies) including full Curriculum Vitae — naming three referees should be sent by 16th August, 1985.

CITY OF LEEDS COLLEGE OF MUSIC Cookridge Street, Leeds LS2 8BH, Leeds 42069

Director: Joseph Stiles, ARCM

SENIOR TUTOR IN HARMONY and RELATED THEORETICAL STUDIES

Applications are invited for this post (commencing 1st September or as soon as possible thereafter) at Senior Lecturer grade. Salary: Senior Lecturer Grade (£11,775-£13,128 currently under review). Applicants must have wide teaching experience, preferably including Further Education, and an ability in administration. Applicants should write for application form and further details from The Director, City of Leeds College of Music, Cookridge Street, Leeds LS2 8BH. Closing date: 14 days after appearance of advertisement. Leeds is an equal opportunity employer

UNIVERSITY OF KENT Biological Laboratory

Two Postdoctoral Research Fellows in Yeast Molecular Biology

Applications are invited for two Postdoctoral Research Fellowships (scale R1A1) to be held from 1 October 1985, for three years in the Biological Laboratory. Post 1 (supervised by Dr. M. P. Tait) The successful applicant will be involved in a project to isolate and characterise genes coding for the subunits of the protein synthesis inhibitor, factor off-2 from *Saccharomyces cerevisiae*. Post 2 (supervised by Dr. M. P. Tait and Dr. K. G. Gadd) The successful applicant will be involved in a project to isolate and characterise genes coding for the subunits of the protein synthesis inhibitor, factor off-2 from *Saccharomyces cerevisiae*. Both appointments are SERC funded and salary will commensurate at £7,500 (as presently being reviewed). We are looking for applicants who have also completed, or are in the process of submitting a PhD, and who preferably have a working knowledge of molecular biological techniques. Applications (two copies) giving details of age, qualifications and experience, together with the names and addresses of two referees should be sent to the Assistant Registrar, Faculty of Natural Sciences, The University, Canterbury, Kent CT2 7NF by 29 August 1985. Please quote ref. A85252.

LOUGHBOROUGH UNIVERSITY OF TECHNOLOGY

Two Research Assistants Computer-assisted learning for in-service training of Engineers

Applications are invited from engineering graduates (21 honours minimum with some experience in computing) for the above posts, funded partly by the Department of Education and Science and industrial sponsors, for a period of two years. One post is for the development of learning packages in the field of Mass Transfer and Combustion, and the second post for a similar development in the field of Fluid Statics. Close collaboration with the industrial sponsors will be maintained throughout the project, and initial training on the computer will be provided by a major computer manufacturer. Salary up to £9,500 per annum. Salary up to £9,500 per annum. Applications in writing with complete curriculum vitae to Miss P. J. Rouse, Administrative Assistant, Department of Mechanical Engineering, Loughborough, Leicestershire

UNIVERSITY OF SOUTHAMPTON DEPARTMENT OF CLASSICS

TEMPORARY LECTURER in the Department of Classics

Candidates should have a good honours degree in classics and the capacity to teach Latin and Greek language and literature and ancient history. Salary within the lower part of the scale £7,500-£14,925 per annum (under review). Further particulars may be obtained from Miss E. W. Powell, Administrative Assistant, The University, Southampton SO9 4BA, to whom applications (3 copies from U.K. applicants should be sent not later than 12th August 1985, quoting reference number 170/24.

Engineering or Science graduates. £9,679+ IN YOUR FIRST YEAR.

Your degree in Engineering or in some Science subjects is worth more in the RAF than virtually anywhere else. Within your first year as an RAF Officer, you'll be earning at least £9,679\* and your salary can increase faster in the RAF than in civilian life. All posts are open to both men and women.

Engineer Officers.

Engineer Officers have in their care some of the most advanced aircraft and sophisticated communications equipment in the world. It is the Engineer Officer's job to lead, and to manage the teams of highly skilled technicians, maintaining and developing this equipment.

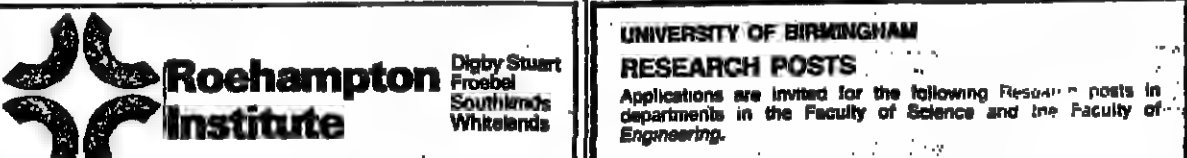
Education and Training Officers.

To keep our men and women up-to-date with the rapidly advancing technology, we need graduate Education and Training Officers to teach science and technology. If you have not been taught how to communicate your skills, we'll teach you how.

What now?

Either as an Engineer Officer or an Education and Training Officer, you'll be involved in a far wider range of activities and with more responsibility than you'd find in civilian life.

Because it will be your job to keep ahead of the people you are managing or teaching.



Roehampton Institute FULL-TIME & PART-TIME TECHNICAL APPOINTMENTS

The following permanent staff are required from 1st October, 1985 or earlier if possible. Applicants should indicate clearly for which post(s) they require details. All salaries include London Allowance. The first three posts are located at ROEBEL INSTITUTE COLLEGE, Roehampton Lane, SW15.

P/T — ART (GENERAL)

Competence with simple current (e.g. making stretchers, frames for painting) and related machine tools essential. Familiarity with technical processes in painting, sculpture, mosaic, ceramics, etc. an advantage. 35 hours per week for 38 weeks each year including holidays. Salary (Scale 12) £3,600 to £3,265 per annum.

P/T — ART (PROFESSIONAL STUDIES)

To assist in organisation of Professional Studies area. Knowledge of simple ceramics with basic skills in clay work. Fluency in manipulative skills with classroom materials. Previous experience in academic environment an advantage. 17½ hours per week for 38 weeks each year including holidays. Salary (Scale 12) £3,600 to £3,265 per annum.

P/T — PAINTING/APPLIED CERAMICS

To provide technical support for students engaged in mural painting and applied ceramics. Art School training and knowledge of mural art techniques required. 21 hours per week for 38 weeks each year including holidays. Salary (Scale 9) £3,265 to £2,920 per annum.

FULL-TIME — GEOGRAPHY (CARTOGRAPHY)

Located at SOUTHLANDS COLLEGE, Wimbledon, Surrey, SW15. Must be qualified in cartographical techniques, with ability to produce work of publication standard and experience in general requirements of a geographical department. 35 hours per week. Salary (Scale 3) £7,170 to £7,668 per annum.

P/T — TEXTILES (HOME ECONOMICS)

Located at DIGBY STUART COLLEGE, Roehampton Lane, SW15. To assist in organisation and maintenance of a Creative Textiles workshop. Knowledge of fabrics, sewing and knitting machine and basic skills (e.g. screen printing) required. Ability to assist in Textile Technology laboratory an advantage. Previous experience in textile or domestic science an advantage. 14 hours per week for 38 weeks each year including holidays. Salary (Scale 4) £2,940 to £2,735 per annum.

FULL-TIME — CHEMISTRY

Located at WHITELANDS COLLEGE, West Hill, Putney, SW15. Preparation of materials for practical classes for undergraduate courses, testing and assembling equipment, general maintenance of laboratories and occasional assistance with research projects. Through knowledge of laboratory procedures required together with HNC/HTEC or equivalent qualifications. Experience in operation of spectroscopic instrumentation an advantage. 35 hours per week. Salary (Scale 5) £8,772 to £9,510 per annum.

Further particulars and application form may be obtained by writing to Miss R. A. Farnham, Assistant Secretary, Roehampton Institute of Higher Education, Digby Stuart College, Roehampton Lane, London SW15 5PH. Closing date Thursday, 8th August, 1985.

KINGSTON POLYTECHNIC SCHOOL OF INFORMATION SYSTEMS DESIGN

PRINCIPAL LECTURER & SENIOR LECTURER/LECTURER II

required to teach at MSc and BSc Honours levels, one or more of the following subjects: SYSTEM DESIGN METHODS AND TOOLS DATA COMMUNICATION OFFICE AUTOMATION DESIGN SUPPORT SYSTEMS AND OPERATIONAL RESEARCH Additional expertise or interest in one or more of the following areas would be an advantage: SOFTWARE ENGINEERING OPERATING SYSTEMS AND ARCHITECTURE INTELLIGENT KNOWLEDGE-BASED SYSTEMS DATA MODELLING AND DATABASE DESIGN The post of Principal Lecturer is associated with the course leadership of BSc(Hons) in Information Systems Design. The School has a very strong research record and offers opportunity for consultancy. Salary range: PL: £13,773-£15,258 (over £17,145) SENIOR LECTURER: £11,528-£14,730 Lecturer: £8,228-£14,730 Salaries quoted include London allowance. Further details and application forms from Personnel Officer, Kingston Polytechnic, Penrhyn Road, Kingston upon Thames KT1 2EE, Tel 01-549 1386 ext 287. Closing date 1st August 1985.

MINISTRY OF DEFENCE I RESETTLEMENT CENTRE, CATTERICK

LECTURER I GENERAL STUDIES

The Centre provides courses for personnel of the three armed services who are about to enter civilian life. The successful applicant will be particularly concerned with the teaching of English, Arithmetic and General Studies to the servicemen returning to enter the Prison Service and Civil Service (EO entry). Candidates should have a recognised teaching qualification, preferably a degree and relevant teaching experience. A knowledge of computing would be an advantage. Salary, which is under review is in the range £5,910-£10,512, starting salary dependent on qualifications and experience. In addition, a pensionable allowance of 17% of salary is paid to compensate for the slightly longer working years. For further details and an application form (to be returned by 2 August 1985) write, quoting reference AW1674, to Ministry of Defence, C/A(S)1/2, Room 338, Lecon House, Theobalds Road, London WC1X 8RY. The Civil Service is an Equal Opportunity Employer.

Take an accounting class in Bahrain. And all the rewards which go with it.

Here is an opportunity to join the highly professional training teams setting the standards for the staff of Gulf Air, the prestigious national airline of the Gulf States, as an Accounting Instructor.

You must be able to prepare, evaluate and conduct courses in book-keeping, accounting and other business related subjects relevant to the requirements of a computerised Accounting Department.

On the administrative side, you will write reports, keep student records and follow the progress of accounting trainees in Bahrain and overseas.

Preferably in your late 30's to early 40's, you should hold a recognised accounting qualification and have a minimum of five years training experience including course preparation and classroom instruction.

Benefits include free accommodation and generous home leave, plus annual free return ticket to UK, or any other destination on our network. Please write, with full c.v. to: Personnel Controller Europe, Gulf Air, Room 221, East Wing, Terminal 3, London Heathrow Airport, Hounslow, Middlesex.



Embassy of the Sultanate of Oman Cultural Attaché's Office London

The Sultanate of Oman requires three Qualified Experts with a wide range of experience, for Solar Technical Secondary School in Oman, to be specialised in Electricity, Electronics/Computers and General Mechanical. Minimum five years experience required and they will undertake the following tasks:

- 1 To evaluate the curriculum
- 2 To write the textbooks
- 3 To supervise the teachers
- 4 To check the Equipments and Tools used in the Labs and Workshops

Candidates should hold BSc in one of the following majors. Holders of MSc are preferable:

- A General Electrical
- B Mechanical (Automobile)
- C General Mechanics
- D Air conditioning
- E Electronics

Experience:

- 1 Five years' teaching experience in Secondary Schools in one of the above mentioned majors
- 2 Three years in the supervision in one of the above-mentioned majors. OR
- 3 Seven years in curriculum development in one of the above-mentioned majors. OR
- 4 Five years teaching in Colleges or Polytechnics in one of the above-mentioned majors with a wide knowledge of the curriculum and textbooks.

SALARY AND ALLOWANCES

- 1 Rial Omani 605 Gross Salary
- 2 Rial Omani 44 Electricity/Water allowances
- 3 Rial Omani 75 Transportation allowances
- 4 Rial Omani 15 Telephone allowances

Current exchange rate is Rial Omani = \$2.87 U.S. Dollars approx. First class air ticket plus travel expenses are payable. Applications, curriculum vitae with full details and full address / telephone number, should be sent to the Cultural Attaché, Embassy of the Sultanate of Oman, 54 Ennismore Gardens, London, SW7. Selected applicants will be called for interview in London in due course.

OUTDOOR PURSUITS INSTRUCTOR

With qualifications in two of the following: mountaineering, caving and canoeing. An RYA Instructor's Certificate would also be an advantage. Applicants should be dynamic people able to relate quickly to a wide age and ability range. He or she should possess a current driving licence. Accommodation available. Salary £5,500 — £6,500. Start date 1st September, 1985.

For further details contact: The Warden, Hindoop Warren Activity Centre, Wych Cross, Forest Row, Sussex, telephone Forest Row (034 282) 2625.

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NEWS, VIEWS AND A WIDE SELECTION OF JOBS TUESDAYS IN THE GUARDIAN

EDUCATION GUARDIAN Peter Dixon, 15 years On teaching... RAFFAELI just completed... BOLTON METROPOLITAN... ASSISTANT LIBRARIAN... HUMAN VIBRATION RESEARCH... ROYAL COLLEGE OF ART... Text on the right margin of the page.











## POLYTECHNICS

### BRISTOL POLYTECHNIC

DEPARTMENT OF COMPUTER STUDIES AND MATHEMATICS

#### LECTURER II/SENIOR LECTURERS IN COMPUTING

Two posts in computing are available within an expanding department which in the last year has received CIMA approval for Business & Information Systems, and is now a fully established department in the area of Computing, Mathematics and Information Systems. A collaborative programme of research in the area of Business & Information Systems is being undertaken by a team of staff and students. This programme is supported by a grant from the Science Research Council. The department is also involved in a number of other research projects. The posts are for a full-time position, with a salary of £11,750-£13,125 per annum. The successful candidate will be expected to contribute to the development of the department and to the research programme. Applications should be sent to the Director of Studies, Bristol Polytechnic, 11, Colston Lane, Frenchay, Bristol, BS16 1QJ. Closing date: August 1, 1985.

### BRISTOL POLYTECHNIC

DEPARTMENT OF NURSING, HEALTH AND APPLIED SOCIAL STUDIES

#### TEMPORARY LECTURER IN PSYCHOLOGY

(One year fixed term appointment)

Applications are invited from Psychologists holding a first degree in psychology. The successful candidate will be expected to contribute to the development of the department and to the research programme. The post is for a full-time position, with a salary of £11,750-£13,125 per annum. The successful candidate will be expected to contribute to the development of the department and to the research programme. Applications should be sent to the Director of Studies, Bristol Polytechnic, 11, Colston Lane, Frenchay, Bristol, BS16 1QJ. Closing date: August 1, 1985.

### LEICESTER POLYTECHNIC

SCHOOL OF LAW

#### LECTURER II IN LAW

POST NO. 142

Applications are invited from qualified solicitors or barristers with a minimum of five years' experience. The successful candidate will be expected to contribute to the development of the department and to the research programme. The post is for a full-time position, with a salary of £11,750-£13,125 per annum. The successful candidate will be expected to contribute to the development of the department and to the research programme. Applications should be sent to the Director of Studies, Leicester Polytechnic, 1, Leicester Road, Leicester, LE1 7RH. Closing date: August 1, 1985.

### Oxford Polytechnic

SERC CASE STUDENTSHIP

#### THE SYNTHESIS AND STRUCTURE DETERMINATION OF POLYMERIS

Applications are invited from students with a first degree in Chemistry or Physics. The successful candidate will be expected to contribute to the development of the department and to the research programme. The post is for a full-time position, with a salary of £11,750-£13,125 per annum. The successful candidate will be expected to contribute to the development of the department and to the research programme. Applications should be sent to the Director of Studies, Oxford Polytechnic, 1, Oxford Road, Oxford, OX1 2JD. Closing date: August 1, 1985.

### NEWCASTLE UPON TYNE POLYTECHNIC

Department of Professional Studies

#### TEMPORARY LECTURER II IN ECONOMICS

Applications are invited from qualified economists with a minimum of five years' experience. The successful candidate will be expected to contribute to the development of the department and to the research programme. The post is for a full-time position, with a salary of £11,750-£13,125 per annum. The successful candidate will be expected to contribute to the development of the department and to the research programme. Applications should be sent to the Director of Studies, Newcastle Polytechnic, 1, Newcastle Road, Newcastle, NE1 7RU. Closing date: August 1, 1985.

### Oxford Polytechnic

SERC CASE STUDENTSHIP

#### THE SYNTHESIS AND STRUCTURE DETERMINATION OF POLYMERIS

Applications are invited from students with a first degree in Chemistry or Physics. The successful candidate will be expected to contribute to the development of the department and to the research programme. The post is for a full-time position, with a salary of £11,750-£13,125 per annum. The successful candidate will be expected to contribute to the development of the department and to the research programme. Applications should be sent to the Director of Studies, Oxford Polytechnic, 1, Oxford Road, Oxford, OX1 2JD. Closing date: August 1, 1985.

### Oxford Polytechnic

SERC CASE STUDENTSHIP

#### THE SYNTHESIS AND STRUCTURE DETERMINATION OF POLYMERIS

Applications are invited from students with a first degree in Chemistry or Physics. The successful candidate will be expected to contribute to the development of the department and to the research programme. The post is for a full-time position, with a salary of £11,750-£13,125 per annum. The successful candidate will be expected to contribute to the development of the department and to the research programme. Applications should be sent to the Director of Studies, Oxford Polytechnic, 1, Oxford Road, Oxford, OX1 2JD. Closing date: August 1, 1985.

### BRISTOL POLYTECHNIC

Department of Nursing, Health & Applied Social Studies

#### LECTURER II/SENIOR LECTURER IN PSYCHOLOGY

Applications are invited from Psychologists holding a first degree in psychology. The successful candidate will be expected to contribute to the development of the department and to the research programme. The post is for a full-time position, with a salary of £11,750-£13,125 per annum. The successful candidate will be expected to contribute to the development of the department and to the research programme. Applications should be sent to the Director of Studies, Bristol Polytechnic, 11, Colston Lane, Frenchay, Bristol, BS16 1QJ. Closing date: August 1, 1985.

### KINGSTON POLYTECHNIC

SCHOOL OF BUSINESS AND SOCIAL SCIENCES

#### LECTURER II/SENIOR LECTURER

Applications are invited from qualified economists with a minimum of five years' experience. The successful candidate will be expected to contribute to the development of the department and to the research programme. The post is for a full-time position, with a salary of £11,750-£13,125 per annum. The successful candidate will be expected to contribute to the development of the department and to the research programme. Applications should be sent to the Director of Studies, Kingston Polytechnic, 1, Kingston Road, Kingston, Surrey, KT1 2SE. Closing date: August 1, 1985.

### Portsmouth Polytechnic

Central Administration

#### REGISTRY ASSISTANT REGISTRAR (Nursing and Statistics)

Post No. 679

Applications are invited from qualified registrars with a minimum of five years' experience. The successful candidate will be expected to contribute to the development of the department and to the research programme. The post is for a full-time position, with a salary of £11,750-£13,125 per annum. The successful candidate will be expected to contribute to the development of the department and to the research programme. Applications should be sent to the Director of Studies, Portsmouth Polytechnic, 1, Portsmouth Road, Portsmouth, Hampshire, PO1 2DQ. Closing date: August 1, 1985.

### NORTH STAFFORDSHIRE POLYTECHNIC

Department of Geography and Recreation Studies

#### SENIOR LECTURER

Applications are invited from qualified geographers with a minimum of five years' experience. The successful candidate will be expected to contribute to the development of the department and to the research programme. The post is for a full-time position, with a salary of £11,750-£13,125 per annum. The successful candidate will be expected to contribute to the development of the department and to the research programme. Applications should be sent to the Director of Studies, North Staffordshire Polytechnic, 1, North Stafford Road, Stoke-on-Trent, Staffordshire, ST4 6DQ. Closing date: August 1, 1985.

### CITY OF BIRMINGHAM POLYTECHNIC

Faculty of Social Sciences and Arts

#### LECTURER II

Applications are invited from qualified economists with a minimum of five years' experience. The successful candidate will be expected to contribute to the development of the department and to the research programme. The post is for a full-time position, with a salary of £11,750-£13,125 per annum. The successful candidate will be expected to contribute to the development of the department and to the research programme. Applications should be sent to the Director of Studies, City of Birmingham Polytechnic, 1, Birmingham Road, Birmingham, B15 2TT. Closing date: August 1, 1985.

### The Polytechnic of North London

TEAM/PROJECT LEADER

#### 204 per 20-hour week

Applications are invited from qualified project leaders with a minimum of five years' experience. The successful candidate will be expected to contribute to the development of the department and to the research programme. The post is for a full-time position, with a salary of £11,750-£13,125 per annum. The successful candidate will be expected to contribute to the development of the department and to the research programme. Applications should be sent to the Director of Studies, The Polytechnic of North London, 1, North London Road, London, N1 1AA. Closing date: August 1, 1985.

### Coventry (Lanchester) Polytechnic

Faculty of Applied Sciences

#### SENIOR TECHNICIAN (S)

SLSP-0114

Applications are invited from qualified technicians with a minimum of five years' experience. The successful candidate will be expected to contribute to the development of the department and to the research programme. The post is for a full-time position, with a salary of £11,750-£13,125 per annum. The successful candidate will be expected to contribute to the development of the department and to the research programme. Applications should be sent to the Director of Studies, Coventry Polytechnic, 1, Coventry Road, Coventry, CV4 7JF. Closing date: August 1, 1985.

### MANCHESTER POLYTECHNIC

DEPARTMENT OF PHYSICS, MATHEMATICS AND COMPUTING

#### TEMPORARY LECTURER II IN PHYSICS (TWO POSTS)

Applications are invited from qualified physicists with a minimum of five years' experience. The successful candidate will be expected to contribute to the development of the department and to the research programme. The post is for a full-time position, with a salary of £11,750-£13,125 per annum. The successful candidate will be expected to contribute to the development of the department and to the research programme. Applications should be sent to the Director of Studies, Manchester Polytechnic, 1, Manchester Road, Manchester, M13 9PL. Closing date: August 1, 1985.

### TEMPORARY LECTURER II IN MATHEMATICS

Applications are invited from qualified mathematicians with a minimum of five years' experience. The successful candidate will be expected to contribute to the development of the department and to the research programme. The post is for a full-time position, with a salary of £11,750-£13,125 per annum. The successful candidate will be expected to contribute to the development of the department and to the research programme. Applications should be sent to the Director of Studies, Manchester Polytechnic, 1, Manchester Road, Manchester, M13 9PL. Closing date: August 1, 1985.

### RESEARCH ASSISTANT IN PHYSICS

Applications are invited from qualified research assistants with a minimum of five years' experience. The successful candidate will be expected to contribute to the development of the department and to the research programme. The post is for a full-time position, with a salary of £11,750-£13,125 per annum. The successful candidate will be expected to contribute to the development of the department and to the research programme. Applications should be sent to the Director of Studies, Manchester Polytechnic, 1, Manchester Road, Manchester, M13 9PL. Closing date: August 1, 1985.

### TEMPORARY LECTURER II/SENIOR LECTURER IN MATERIALS TECHNOLOGY/SCIENCE - Ref. No. L47

Applications are invited from qualified materials scientists with a minimum of five years' experience. The successful candidate will be expected to contribute to the development of the department and to the research programme. The post is for a full-time position, with a salary of £11,750-£13,125 per annum. The successful candidate will be expected to contribute to the development of the department and to the research programme. Applications should be sent to the Director of Studies, Manchester Polytechnic, 1, Manchester Road, Manchester, M13 9PL. Closing date: August 1, 1985.

### TEMPORARY LECTURER II/SENIOR LECTURER IN MATERIALS TECHNOLOGY/SCIENCE - Ref. No. L47

Applications are invited from qualified materials scientists with a minimum of five years' experience. The successful candidate will be expected to contribute to the development of the department and to the research programme. The post is for a full-time position, with a salary of £11,750-£13,125 per annum. The successful candidate will be expected to contribute to the development of the department and to the research programme. Applications should be sent to the Director of Studies, Manchester Polytechnic, 1, Manchester Road, Manchester, M13 9PL. Closing date: August 1, 1985.

## PRIMARY AND SECONDARY

### EQUAL OPPORTUNITIES (ETHNIC MINORITIES) TEAM

#### HEAD OF TEAM

£13,685 - £14,979 (Equivalent to a Group 7 Headship)

Applications are invited from experienced teachers committed to anti-racism to lead a team whose task will be to help ensure that the City's education service meets the needs of ethnic minorities and that racism is effectively tackled, largely through in-service training. Candidates should be from enthusiastic teachers with a successful teaching background including curriculum development and management in education. Applications will be welcome from all sectors of the education service. Re-advertisement. Application forms and further details from the Chief Education Officer, (S24)0/B, Education Offices, Crown Square, Manchester M2 3BB. Closing date: 9 August 1985.

### DEPUTY HEADTEACHER

Group 4

Applications are invited from experienced teachers with a commitment to curriculum development. A special interest in Mathematics would be an advantage. You will be required to lead an experienced and highly professional team of teachers and strengthen existing community links. Applications by letter to the Chief Education Officer, Schools Staffing, Crown Square, Manchester M2 3BB. Interviews, and two referees. Closing date: Friday 18 August 1985.

### TEACHER OF BUSINESS STUDIES

Temporary Scale 1 for one year.

Applications are invited from qualified business studies teachers with a minimum of five years' experience. The successful candidate will be expected to contribute to the development of the department and to the research programme. The post is for a full-time position, with a salary of £11,750-£13,125 per annum. The successful candidate will be expected to contribute to the development of the department and to the research programme. Applications should be sent to the Director of Studies, Oakwood High School, Oakwood Road, Manchester M21 2JB. Closing date: September 1, 1985.

### TEACHER OF BUSINESS STUDIES

Temporary Scale 1 for one year.

Applications are invited from qualified business studies teachers with a minimum of five years' experience. The successful candidate will be expected to contribute to the development of the department and to the research programme. The post is for a full-time position, with a salary of £11,750-£13,125 per annum. The successful candidate will be expected to contribute to the development of the department and to the research programme. Applications should be sent to the Director of Studies, Oakwood High School, Oakwood Road, Manchester M21 2JB. Closing date: September 1, 1985.

### Spanish Bilingual School, 217 Portobello Road, London W10.

Tel. 01-969 2664.

### REQUIRED FOR SEPTEMBER

#### INFANTS TEACHER

#### PRIMARY TEACHER

With experience. Knowledge of Spanish helpful. Also. PHYSICS TEACHER (SECONDARY) with some responsibility for Maths at lower levels. Experience of computer studies in school necessary. Please send CV and 2 references. Telephone Miss Brooke for details.

### CLASSIFIED ADVERTISING

LONDON 01-274 2332 MANCHESTER 061-432 7200

### ST. VINCENT DE PAUL HIGH SCHOOL

Following the reorganisation of Roman Catholic Secondary Education in Manchester, applications are invited for the following posts at this new High School, to be established in the Rusholme area of the city with effect from 1 September 1985:

### COURSE DIRECTOR FOR SOCIAL STUDIES/HUMANITIES

Scale 2

### TEACHER OF MATHEMATICS

Scale 1

### TEACHER OF BOYS P.E./HUMANITIES

Scale 1

Application forms and further details from the Chief Education Officer, Schools Staffing (S24)0/B, Crown Square, Manchester M2 3BB. Closing date: 8 August 1985.

### TWO TEACHERS OF C.D.T.

Scale 1

Required for September 1985 or as soon as possible thereafter. THE BARLOW RC HIGH SCHOOL, c/o St. Mark's RC High School, School Lane, Oldham, Manchester M20 0JP. Tel 061-445 8053/8451

### TEACHER OF BIOLOGY

Temporary Scale 1

WILKINSON RANGE HIGH SCHOOL FOR GIRLS, Wilkinton Road, Manchester M16 8GW. 7-Form entry, 11-18 Comprehensive High School for Girls. Required for September 1985 to cover for a one year secondment. The person appointed will be required to teach Biology and Human & Social Biology in the Upper School and Integrated Science in the Lower School. Closing date: 15 August 1985.

### MANCHESTER City Council

Manchester City Council is an Equal Opportunity employer, and we positively welcome applications from women and men, regardless of their racial, ethnic or national origin, disability, age up to 65, sexuality, or responsibility for dependants.

### GROHAM HURST SCHOOL FOR GIRLS SOUTH CROYDON, SURREY

The Governors wish to appoint an ASSISTANT TO THE BURSAR

from January 1986, with a view to succeeding to the post of Bursar on the retirement of the post holder. The school is independent, with 550 pupils aged between 11 and 18 years. The Bursar is responsible to the Governors for the financial administration and management of the school and its structure. A knowledge of accountancy would be an advantage. Salary by negotiation. Application: with at least two references, to The Clerk to the Council, 79 Colman Road, South Croydon, Surrey CR2 7TN.

### INDEPENDENT SCHOOLS

#### TONBRIDGE SCHOOL

#### SECOND CHAPLAIN

Applications are invited for the post of Second Chaplain at Tonbridge School, which falls vacant on January 1, 1986, following the appointment of the Reverend N. F. M. Morris as Chaplain and Head of Religious Studies at Monmouth School. Details of the post may be obtained from the Headmaster, School House, Tonbridge, Kent TN11 9JP, to whom applications, with full curriculum vitae and the names and addresses of two referees, should be submitted as soon as possible.

### Scale 1 Appointments

#### GLADWICK INFANT/NURSERY SCHOOL

#### GLADWICK ROAD, OLDHAM

#### TEACHER

Required for September 1985, to teach a vertically grouped class in this open plan school with a large percentage of ethnic minority children.

### WERNETH INFANT/NURSERY SCHOOL

#### COPPE STREET, OLDHAM OL5 4BL

#### TEACHER

Required for September 1985, to teach Early Years in a cooperative teaching situation in a school with a large number of ethnic minority children. In both the above cases, a commitment to a child-centred approach and to the use of the school's resources in education is essential.

### THE RADCLIFFE SCHOOL

#### HUNT LANE, CHADDERTON, OLDHAM

#### SCIENCE/MATHS TEACHER

Required for September 1985. A permanent post may be available for a suitable candidate.

### GRANGE SCHOOL, RACHDALE ROAD, OLDHAM

#### CRAFT, DESIGN AND TECHNOLOGY/ENGINEERING STUDIES TEACHER

Required for September 1985, at this 11-18 mixed comprehensive. Ability to teach mathematics to middle school age would be an advantage. This post is temporary to 31st December 1985. In all cases, please apply by letter directly to the Head at the school including full CV and names and addresses no later than 21st July 1985.

### Oldham Metropolitan Borough Education Committee

### ile Inner London Education Authority

The Authority would be pleased to receive applications from suitably qualified teachers for Scale 1 full-time, part-time, permanent and temporary posts from September 1985 in the following subject areas:

### NURSERY BUSINESS STUDIES DESIGN AND TECHNOLOGY MATHEMATICS HOME ECONOMICS

(Teachers applying for posts in Home Economics are advised to apply as soon as possible as interviews are due to be held on 27th, 28th and 29th August.)

### SECONDARY SCHOOLS

#### METROPOLITAN BOROUGH OF BURY

#### TEACHING APPOINTMENT

TEACHER (Scale 1) for History to examination level. Required by September 1985. Applications: with CV and 2 referees, to the Head Teacher, St. Peter's School, 100 St. Peter's Road, Bury, Lancashire, BL9 7JF.

### Bolton Metropolitan Borough

#### Westhoughton High School

#### MATHEMATICS

#### SCALE 1

#### LOWER SCHOOL SCIENCE

#### SCALE 1

Temporary posts, required from 12.8.85 to 31.12.85. Applications: with CV and 2 referees, to the Head Teacher, Westhoughton High School, 111-113 Westhoughton Road, Bolton, BL5 2JF.

### Bolton Metropolitan Borough

#### SHARPLES HIGH SCHOOL

#### 111-113 BULL ROAD, BOLTON, BL1 3SN

#### RELIGIOUS EDUCATION

#### SCALE 1 TEACHER

Application forms obtainable from the Director of Education and Training, Bolton Metropolitan Borough Council, 111-113 Bull Road, Bolton, BL1 3SN. Closing date: August 2, 1985.

### Bolton Metropolitan Borough

#### SHARPLES HIGH SCHOOL

#### 111-113 BULL ROAD, BOLTON, BL1 3SN

#### RELIGIOUS EDUCATION

#### SCALE 1 TEACHER

Application forms obtainable from the Director of Education and Training, Bolton Metropolitan Borough Council, 111-113 Bull Road, Bolton, BL1 3SN. Closing date: August 2, 1985.



## GENERAL

TRAFFORD HEALTH AUTHORITY  
DRUG DEPENDENCY UNIT

Applications are invited for the following posts in the Drug Dependence Unit of the above Authority. Successful candidates will join a multi-disciplinary team working towards the reduction of an effective service.

## SENIOR CLINICAL PSYCHOLOGIST

The successful applicant for this post will be concerned mainly with the provision of "hard drug" abuse and will be a member of the clinical team of Clinical Psychologists. In addition to individual or group work with clients, he or she will be expected to participate in the training of other professionals. There will be scope for clinically relevant research.

Candidates will be given to applications from basic Grade psychologists who are active in research for further training.

## HEALTH PROMOTION OFFICER

The Authority wishes to appoint this post on a 3-year contract. The successful applicant will be responsible for education about and prevention of drug abuse and will be required to evaluate the effectiveness of intervention.

Candidates must be innovative with relevant experience of education and the education system. Candidates will be given to candidates experienced in participatory methods and group work. Ref: 04585.

COMMUNITY PSYCHIATRIC NURSE R.M.N.  
(S.E.N. PREFERRED)

The successful applicant will be based within the existing Community Psychiatric Nurse Service, but will work with other professional staff within this community team.

This is a new position which will require the post holder to be enthusiastic and self-motivated. Previous experience of drug dependency problems is preferred.

To arrange an informal discussion, and for Application Form and Job Description, please contact: Mrs. J. G. Jones, Community Psychiatric Nurse, Trafford Health Authority, Green Lane, Trafford, Greater Manchester, M20 9BQ. Tel: 061-275 3173.

Closing date: August 9, 1985.

## UNIVERSITY OF LONDON

## BRITISH POSTGRADUATE MEDICAL FEDERATION

## INSTITUTE OF ORTHOPAEDICS

## DEPT. OF BIOMEDICAL ENGINEERING

## LECTURESHIP IN CELL BIOLOGY

Applications are invited for the post of Lecturer in Cell Biology from October 1, 1985. The post holder will be responsible for the teaching and supervision of students in the Department of Biomedical Engineering, Institute of Orthopaedics, University of London. The post holder will be expected to maintain and run an animal cell culture laboratory which provides a central service for the Institute and outside users and coordinate an extensive active research programme in cell biology and molecular biology.

The appointee will be expected to maintain and run an animal cell culture laboratory which provides a central service for the Institute and outside users and coordinate an extensive active research programme in cell biology and molecular biology.

Salary commensurate with qualifications and experience on the Lecturer Scale £7,500 to £14,500 per annum plus London weighting.

Application must be accompanied by a full curriculum vitae, statement of research interest, experience and the names of three referees. Forms from the Institute of Orthopaedics (University of London), 111, St. Andrews Place, London N1W 7AP. Tel: 01-584 2500. Fax: 01-584 2501. Closing date for receipt of completed applications: August 30, 1985.

## The Spastics Society

## MELBROTH MANOR SCHOOL

A challenging and rewarding post for caring people to work as

## HOUSEPARENTS

with severely handicapped children. This residential school is situated 10 miles from Cambridge and has modern purpose built accommodation in its own grounds.

Career prospects are good and in-service training is given. Candidates must be over 18 years of age and have experience/qualification in child care.

Salary: N.J.C. Grade 1 points 7-11. Six weeks holiday entitlement plus six weeks discretionary holiday.

For further particulars and application form send a.s.a to: Head Teacher, Melbroth Manor School, Melbroth, Royston, Herts. The closing date is August 3, 1985.

## METROPOLITAN BOROUGH OF RURY

## Associate Lecturer

## Basic Skills/Special Needs

## Lecturer 1 Part-Time

Temporary: £3,910-£10,312 (per annum)

The Authority has a scheme under which it seeks to recruit people who require additional support and require a tutor to work with them on their studies. A suitable qualified person will be required for the post of Associate Lecturer. The post holder will be responsible for the teaching and supervision of students in the Department of Basic Skills/Special Needs. The post holder will be expected to maintain and run an animal cell culture laboratory which provides a central service for the Institute and outside users and coordinate an extensive active research programme in cell biology and molecular biology.

For further particulars and application form send a.s.a to: Head Teacher, Melbroth Manor School, Melbroth, Royston, Herts. The closing date is August 3, 1985.

## FREE ACCOMMODATION

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## University of

## Newcastle upon Tyne

## DEPARTMENT OF

## ELECTRICAL AND

## ELECTRONIC ENGINEERING

## RESEARCH

## OFFICER

## SOFTWARE

## ENGINEERING

Applications are invited for a Research Officer post in the Department of Electrical and Electronic Engineering which is available for a period of 3 years.

This post is in support of the research activities of the Department and the successful applicant will assist with the maintenance and development of a range of software tools for VLSI CAD and Electronic Design.

The department has several VAX computers and expertise in both VAX and UNIX would be an advantage.

In addition to the work associated with the IT team there is considerable collaboration between the Department and the University Computer Laboratory in VLSI tools, microprocessor systems, and other aspects of software engineering which would require the attention of the Research Officer.

Salary will be at an appropriate level on the Range 1A salary scale £12,250 to £12,150 per annum according to experience and qualifications.

Further particulars may be obtained from the Lecturer in Charge, Department of Electrical and Electronic Engineering, University of Newcastle upon Tyne, Newcastle upon Tyne, NE1 7RU. Tel: 0161-275 3173.

Closing date: August 3, 1985.

## OVERSEAS

## ITALY

## Long term and professional

## Language Schools/Groups

## in North Italy

## TFL TRACERS

Must be professionally qualified (TEFL) and have 1-2 years' experience in teaching English as a second language.

For application form and further details contact: Mrs. J. G. Jones, Community Psychiatric Nurse, Trafford Health Authority, Green Lane, Trafford, Greater Manchester, M20 9BQ. Tel: 061-275 3173.

Closing date: August 3, 1985.

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## Inner London Education Authority

## KENTISH TOWN PROJECT, NW3

## This established detached project requires

## TWO CO-PROJECT WORKERS

with experience in both youth and detached youth work.

Appointments will be to the service of the Authority, with accountancy to the Project.

JMG Salary and Conditions: Salary Scale £12,250-£12,150. Unqualified/Trainee: £8,500-£7,750. Both Scales include London Allowance.

Assistance may be given towards household removal expenses.

Further information contact: Dave on 01-387 5875.

Details and forms returnable by August 9, 1985, from Camden Area Youth Office, 6 Camden High Street, London NW1. Tel: 01-387 2011.

This post is considered suitable for job share. Applications for job share will only be considered if submitted on a paired basis.

ILEA IS AN EQUAL OPPORTUNITIES EMPLOYER

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IN THE METROP







# Reliant

Edwardo Kucinski  
is getting tough with  
U.S. President Jose  
was last night expected  
to announce a four-year geo-  
development plan giving  
to the social needs of  
Latin people and limit-  
ing servicing of the for-  
eign.

The announcement, on a  
TV, follows weeks of  
negotiation from many sectors of  
the country. The series are  
from most



## Olivetti will have to wait for mighty oaks but it might soon get decent saplings



## NOTEBOOK

Hamish McRae

OLIVETTI has done the sensible thing by Acorn, both protecting its earlier investment and securing market dominance in the education arena. But whether Acorn will become anything more

than a specialist producer for the schools market is another matter.

We tend to forget just how important personal computers are in Britain relative to the rest of the world: we have vastly more per head of population than any other country. That means that the British manufacturers have been as severely struck by the boom-slam cycle of the computer world as any (though the US producers have similar problems, as charted opposite).

But it also means that though the British educational market can only grow quite slowly from now on—it has become much more a replacement market than a new one—it also suggests that enormous potential demand for products like those of Acorn. All you have to do is reach UK penetration levels in the rest of Europe

and you have sold a lot of computers.

That is the immediate direction in which Olivetti will drive Acorn: using the Olivetti sales network to do what is a very good standard product in the dominant world market for this particular segment of the business.

But whether the deal will look like a quite expensive way of buying market share in a not-terribly profitable corner of the computer business, or a savvy investment in what will become a quite exciting operation is far from clear.

This hinges on the next generation of products which Acorn intend to build. Acorn people about this and they murmur about work stations and tell you to watch the computer press for exciting developments in the coming months.

Well, yes. The problem is that in this mad, mad indus-

try no one knows where the next boom will be. Insiders reckon that the cycle will soon turn and in a few months some new development will set the industry alight. It seems likely that the next state of demand will be from businesses rather than in the home, and the idea of omnibus terminals which do everything sitting on top of people's desks is certainly the current fashionable expectation.

It may well be that Acorn is inclining in the right direction. Certainly that approach fits in well with Olivetti. The company hates to be thought of merely for its computer typewriters, and has spent a lot of money telling the world that it is dominant in office machines. It is a small investment (though not quite as small as Olivetti has hoped) but a helpful one.

And if, of course, Acorn can pull some rabbits from the hat in the coming months, then who knows? Maybe we will all be bemused by the fact that this chunk of Brit excellence should have passed out of UK national control.

## Bond police

OUR embryonic SIB is having to face up to the fundamental difficulty of establishing any policing system for the Eurobond market.

When Professor Gower looked at it, he noted the possibility that the Association of International Bond Dealers might do the job. But the AIBD is not British-based and is the loosest of trade associations: not just a drinking club but not that much more.

The Stock Exchange's current members do some Eurobond business but are not significant in the market. And the exchange has made

difficulties for extending membership to other security houses which are prominent in the Eurobond business, but which are not currently buying an exchange member.

Besides, the Eurobond market grew up precisely because it was outside regulatory controls. It was the abolition in 1961 of a US regulation, Interest Equalisation Tax, which gave birth to the London issuing of dollar-denominated bonds. From that the world's second largest capital market (after New York) has sprung.

What has in practice policed Eurobonds up to now? The only thing is the need to maintain a reasonable continuing relationship between the various practitioners and their customers.

This has not worked too badly. One of the interesting things is that the credit judgment of the Eurobond market has been much better

than that of the equivalent bank market—the Eurocurrency syndicated loan market.

Clearly the sort of people who buy Eurobonds, from the proverbial Belgian dentist to the large multinational investment institutions, have a more cautious appraisal of risk than the heads of the international credit departments of the big commercial banks.

So that bit of the Eurobond market has worked all right. Issuing costs? London stockbrokers growl that clients are ripped off, paying far more than they need for issues. But the issuers don't have to go there: they can go instead to the various national markets.

So the effective policing is a mixture of commercial pressures and (doubtless) the fear of being caught. To give it its due, the AIBD has done a fair bit of work in

trying to give more order to the market.

To superimpose a structure of regulation on all this is going to require an enormous amount of persuasion and, since in theory at least, the market can fly off anywhere in the world, tact. Fortunately there is a precedent: the Bank of England's supervision of the Eurocurrency market. Somehow the Bank managed to do that task with extreme sensitivity, and with the result that for all the other problems in banking, at home and abroad, the actual mechanics of the Eurocurrency market have worked remarkably well.

Indeed there is an odd contrast in international banking: the Bank has done very well; it is in domestic banking that it has made mistakes. So SIB has to learn from one side of the Bank's activities... and, er, not from the other.

## Further sales collapse prompts second rescue

## Olivetti bails out Acorn again with £20 million

By Andrew Cornelius

Acorn, the troubled home computer company which bought BBC microcomputers, has been bailed out for the second time this year. This time has been a further collapse in sales since the first rescue package was agreed five months ago.

Olivetti, the Italian electronics group, which saved Acorn with a £12 million cash injection in February, is now injecting a further £20 million of cash and loans in return for an 80 per cent share stake. The BBC is writing off £2 million of royalties payments owed on sales of the BBC Micro, while other creditors, including AB Electronics and BSR, are being asked to write off half of the £16 million owed to suppliers.

The rescue deal was unveiled after several weeks of tough negotiations since Acorn shares were suspended at 11p last month. Creditors were given the choice of accepting the package or losing even more money if Acorn was forced into receivership.

Mr Alex Reid, Acorn's chairman, said that the crisis had been caused by a further collapse in home computer sales since February. Sales in the first three months of the year were running at "two-thirds the level" achieved in the first quarter of 1984. Sales



Co-founder Chris Curry

from April to June have been "significantly less than that," he said.

The latest rescue will be accompanied by further management changes. Mr Brian Long, a 41-year-old British expatriate who has worked for Acorn since 1981, is taking over as chief executive of De Havilland Aircraft in Canada, takes over immediately as Acorn's managing director. He takes executive responsibility from Mr John Uboldi, an Olivetti director, who will remain on the Acorn board to develop sales of Acorn's computers through Olivetti's European distribution.

Mr Herman Hauser and Mr

Chris Curry, the founders of Acorn, who passed over control of the group to Olivetti in February, have seen their joint shareholdings reduced from 29 per cent to 14.5 per cent. They both plan to stay with the company to help develop new products, including a new computer workstation which is due to be launched later this year.

Speaking for Olivetti, Mr Uboldi said he believed Acorn still had great potential as the leading educational computer company in the world.

The BBC has waived its rights to half the £4 million royalties it was owed under its latest four-year contract agreed with Acorn last July, to protect the 400,000 owners of BBC micros in the UK, who might otherwise have suffered problems in obtaining software and service back-up.

AB Electronics, the biggest creditor, which assembles Acorn computers, said that its profit for the year to June 30 will not be entirely wiped out by the write-offs, but said that workers at its factories in South Wales have had to be redeployed.

There will also be further cuts in Acorn, where the work force has been cut by nearly 200 people to 275 employees this year. Offices in Hong Kong and Boston, in the United States, will be closed within the next few months.

## Italians reflect on fall of lira

From Campbell Page in Milan

YESTERDAY was a good day for foreign tourists, Italian exporters and for the foreign exchange markets here, which was only too pleased to report none of the excitement which forced the Bank of Italy to suspend trading on Friday after the dollar had risen by almost 20 per cent against the lira.

When the market closed yesterday the dollar stood at 1,912.1 lira compared with 2,200 on Friday. That meant the dollar was just over one per cent stronger than it had been on Thursday, the last day of normal trading, when it closed at 1,839.7.

The pound closed at 2,691.8 compared with 2,610 on Thursday. That means that British tourists are getting 80p for the pound, 4p more than they were four months ago.

Late yesterday afternoon an exchange office in central Milan was offering 2,600 lire for the pound and 1,560 for the dollar. An American tourist was happy to calculate that a large, many-favoured ice-cream priced at 1,000 lire would cost her only about 60 cents.

The European Monetary System opened yesterday within the new limits agreed in Basle at the weekend when the lira was devalued by 8 per cent and the other seven currencies were revalued by 2 per cent.

Italians are still referring to the mysterious tale of the lira on Black Friday when the state energy company ENI apparently blew the lira out of the water by its decision to go ahead with the purchase of \$125 million. ENI interpreted the Bank of Italy's views as being advisory rather than an instruction to halt.

The financial director of ENI, Mr Mario Gabrielli, regarded the operation as absolutely normal. He denied rumours of speculation and "foolishness" of a lira devaluation would be "suicidal folly" for anyone to contact the central bank in advance as ENI had done.

One of Italy's best known editors, used the headline "The Banana Republic" for a scathing comment at the weekend on the mismanagement of the lira. The press has also reported suspicions here and abroad that the government might have deliberately concocted a way of forcing a devaluation on its partners in the European Monetary System.

The prime minister has announced that the lira will be the republic's money of defence, Mr Giovanni Spadolini, has emphasised that the affair must be fully investigated.

Mr Spadolini returned to trading in London's foreign exchange markets yesterday with the pound slipping back over the weekend following the realignment of the Italian lira. After a short rally sterling closed down by nearly a cent at \$1.3892 and the effective index dropped back 0.5 to 33.5. Early selling in New York appears to have prompted the decline. Although the underlying trend is still high on the strength of interest rates. So far the pound has yet to react to Opec's decision to delay production quotas until later this year.

The IMF had demanded an additional \$3 billion in spending cuts.

Last week Sarney asked all 23 state governors to an eight-hour meeting in Brasilia, at which he outlined his ideas for hardening Brazil's stance towards the IMF and foreign banks. He was being bombarded with documents and petitions from all sides of Congress demanding a limit be set on the servicing of the debt.

The left wing of the Brazilian Democratic Movement, a unilateral suspension of interest payments. Even the right wing of the coalition, the Liberal Front Party, agrees

## Young pushes for jobs growth in tourism

By Michael Smith, Industrial Editor

New measures to further stimulate Britain's expanding tourist industry, including flexible licensing hours and new trade signs, are being proposed by Lord Young, the minister with a special brief to create jobs.

Lord Young declined to say how many new jobs might be created by the proposals, contained in a report: "Pleasure, Leisure and Jobs - The Business of Tourism." But he said that employment in the industry was growing at the rate of 50,000 a year, and "we must ensure that it carries on and speeds up."

Tourism and leisure already supports 1.2 million jobs and that growth is expected to continue. Continued growth represents one of the few tangible prospects of work creation over the coming years.

The tourism report also

comes a week after Lord Young's white paper seeking to remove red tape and controls over business, aimed at stimulating the growth of new firms. Together the two initiatives represent the government's most concerted attempt to halt the rising tide of unemployment and create lasting jobs.

However, Lord Young flatly denied that the quality of life for those living near the major tourist centres would suffer if there was a growing influx of foreign visitors, and that the new measures would turn Britain into an "ice cream economy."

Lord Young aims to stimulate the industry by cutting down on official controls, simplifying planning procedures, encouraging visitors to make use of London and improving training and education among those employed in the industry. He is proposing more than

30 separate steps, many in the field of deregulation, which should be in place for next summer's tourist season.

The report includes encouragement for local authorities to develop tourists and leisure facilities, a review of all signposts to major tourist attractions by early 1987 and a similar examination of how best to reduce arrival queues at airports, which might involve airport operators paying for additional customs and immigration staff.

On opening hours, Lord Young accepts that current regulations are a source of irritation and points out that the government is to introduce proposals for more flexible shopping hours in the next session of Parliament. A review of licensing laws has started at the Home Office and Lord Young also wants museums and galleries to open on Sundays and Bank Holidays.

## Industry superno to go

By Our Own Correspondent

Mr Saxon Tate, the former vice-chairman of the Tate and Lyle group, is quitting the Industrial Development Board of Northern Ireland to take over as chairman of the London Commodity Exchange Company.

Mr Tate, who was recruited three years ago by the former Secretary of State for Northern Ireland, Mr Jim Prior, relinquishes his chief executive role next month by mutual agreement a year before his contract expires.

His four-year contract with the board had a clause permitting it to be reviewed at the end of the third year.

"It seems an appropriate time to have a new man at the helm," the Northern Ireland Minister of State Dr Rhodes Boyson said yesterday announcing Mr Tate's departure.

He will be succeeded by Mr John McIlister, 44, a career civil servant who joined the Northern Ireland Department of Education on graduation from Queen's University in 1964 and was seconded to the board from Stormont's central secretariat last December to oversee its inward investment drive.

Some observers in Belfast see the changeover as a victory for career civil servants in their continuing resistance to senior executives being brought into government and quasi-governmental posts from industry and commerce.

Mr Tate has attracted criticism from Ulster politicians and business leaders for the board's lacklustre performance in attracting inward investment although there is recognition of his work in promoting and improving the export drive of Ulster companies.

Mr Tate takes up his full-time post at ICE at the beginning of October, replacing Mr David Harcourt who is due to retire. Before his three-year stint in Northern Ireland Mr Tate spent six years with Tate and Lyle starting as a sales and production trainee in Liverpool in 1953.

## NEWS IN BRIEF

UNEMPLOYMENT in the EC fell by 200,000 last month but was still 2.8 per cent higher than a year ago and is set to rise again soon, the Community's statistics office Eurostat said yesterday.

Following a drop in the number of people out of work from 12.3 million in May to 12.1 million in June, unemployment had now reached the lowest level likely to be recorded in 1985. The number of people registered at unemployment offices in Community member states, excluding Greece, represented 10.7 per cent of the working population.

THORN-EMI is building a \$3.5 million cinema complex with eight screens in Salford Quays, Manchester, to open next year. The "multiplex" is the first of a chain throughout the country intended to "bring back the cinema," said Mr Gary Dartnall, Thorn-EMI's screen entertainment chief, said yesterday.

PLANS to privatise the 10 water authorities in England and Wales have been given a lukewarm response from the CBI, which would prefer more freedom to be given to the authorities to manage their own affairs.

A GOVERNMENT decision is expected this morning on whether the \$300 million takeover bid by Guinness for Arthur Bell and Sons will be referred for investigation by the Monopolies Commission.

HOUSE of Fraser has increased its share stake in Debenhams to 11.13 per cent to strengthen its hand in the expected shake-up of the retail industry following Burton's \$270 million takeover bid for Debenhams.

## Building industry hope for more investment

By Andrew Cornelius

Construction industry leaders yesterday detected a slight softening of the government's hard-line policy on increasing public sector infrastructure projects, including road, housing, and school repairs, after meeting Mr Patrick Jenkin, the Environment Secretary.

Mr Larry Rolland, president of the Royal Institute of British Architects, who led a delegation from the Group of Eight lobby group — which represents employers and unions in the industry — said that there had been a "shift" in the government's attitude towards spending on the infrastructure. Mr Jenkin had accepted for the first time that there was a backlog in investment in infrastructure.

Mr Jenkin and Mr Ian Gow, the Housing Minister, who also attended the meeting, had accepted that there was a need to re-examine the criteria for investment which had helped to create the backlog.

The construction industry

delegation also took heart from the promise of a further meeting with Mr Jenkin in September, which would also be attended by representatives from other government departments who control infrastructure investment.

Mr Rolland said that progress was "painfully slow." However, he said that Mr Jenkin was now being forced to accept the argument for greater investment in the face of a barrage of reports warning of the urgent need for investment.

Recent reports arguing the case for increased investment have been published by the Confederation of British Industry, the Audit Commission, the National Economic Development Office, and the Federation of Civil Engineering.

Union ministers in the Group of Eight delegation said that they feared that the government would not agree to increase construction industry investment to trigger a pre-election boom.

## Savoy defends policies

By Hilaire Gomer

The Savoy Group's managing director, Mr Giles Shepard, denied yesterday that the Savoy had had to buck up its management because of Trusthouse Forte's attempts to gain control of the group.

He was speaking at the Ladbroke Property Group unveiled a three-year redevelopment of the famous hotel's east wing, which the Savoy sold to the property developer on a 999-year lease.

The two and three-bedroom flats, with all the Savoy's services from bed linen to salmon at 2 am — are on sale on 120-year leases from £295,000 upwards.

I don't accept that the THF takeover attempt in 1981

forced us to improve our management. I became managing director at the end of 1979 and conceived the plan for a better use of our assets," explained Mr Shepard. "So we sold Ladbroke the lease for £7.25 million, well before the THF bid."

The Savoy has long been accused by the thwarted THF — which owns 70 per cent of the Savoy equity but only 42.5 per cent of the votes — of selling its seed corn. Mr Shepard disagrees. "With the money from Ladbroke's we paid off our loans which financed our new hotel, the Berkeley in Knightsbridge. We also have £1 million due to us or 20 per cent of the development profits, whichever is greater."

In this way, Sarney is also saying "no" to the IMF's attempts to impose shock treatment for Brazilian inflation, the main IMF ingredient being a squeeze on money supply and government spending.

Sarney's development plan, to last from 1985 to 1989, proposes a 5 per cent annual growth rate and increased taxation by \$3.5 billion. What it does is to set this as the limit of sacrifice.

## Defiant Brazil prepares to take on the IMF

From Bernardo Kucinski in Sao Paulo

Brazil is getting tough with the IMF. President Jose Sarney was last night expected to announce a four-year economic development plan giving priority to the social and limited foreign debt service of the foreign debt.

The announcement, on nationwide TV, follows weeks of pressure from many sectors of the population and from most of the political parties against the unlimited repayment interest on foreign debt. Despite the recent small decline in interest rates, Brazil is still spending

up to \$13 billion a year on invisibles, most of it interest on the foreign debt.

The start of the electoral year countdown, against a background of increasing social unrest and popular discontent, has led Sarney to side with the anti-monetarists linked with the left wing of the major ruling party, the Brazilian Democratic Movement.

His development plan is largely inspired by studies commissioned by the late President Neves, proposing a sustained economic growth as the basic method of fighting inflation.

By saying "no" to recession-

that interest payments should be limited to a proportion of the trade surplus.

The leader of the Liberal Front in the Senate, Mr Carlos Charelli, is proposing interest payments be halved to \$5 billion a year.

Despite his massive support from Congress and State governors, Sarney is being carried not to go too far, fearing that he might then be forced later to retreat. He is emphasising both the need to fight inflation and Brazil's basic commitment to honour its debts — two ideas that please the IMF. But he is ordering his negotiators to harden their stance on the specifics of the debt.

The governor of the central bank, Mr Carlos Lemgruber, has asked the Bankers Advisory Committee in New York to reopen discussion on three items of the debt rescheduling plan that had been regarded as closed. Brazil is also demanding the right to ask for fresh money in case of need, and is saying "no" to the idea of enhanced IMF surveillance of the Brazilian economy lasting up to the year 2000.

Sarney is playing a risky game. Financial unrest is on the increase, and a new burst of inflation would demolish his development plan and pave the way for Brazil to succumb to the IMF.

## Homes through housing associations

Housing Corporation results for 1984/85

The 21st annual report shows how the Housing Corporation, in partnership with voluntary housing associations, directs help to people in the greatest need of a good home and improves the condition of housing throughout Great Britain.

In 1984/85, with Housing Corporation funding of £289.7m:  
30,817 new and improved homes for rent were completed and a further 5,886 were sold by housing associations; and  
28,407 more homes were approved for rent and sale.

The Chairman, Sir Hugh Cubitt, reports that, despite these achievements, resources were "very far short of those required to meet the all too apparent housing needs of the country". Recognising that additional finance is unlikely to come entirely from the public purse, the Housing Corporation has devoted considerable effort to attracting private finance. The Housing Corporation is confident that a way can be found to achieve a profitable partnership between the public and private sectors.

The Housing Corporation was established by Parliament in 1964 to promote voluntary non-profit making housing associations. It now funds and supervises 2,600 housing associations in Great Britain — each run by a committee of volunteers. Housing associations own and manage over 500,000 dwellings and 1,300 hostels, providing homes for about a million people.

Chairman: Sir Hugh Cubitt  
Chief Executive: David Edmunds  
Copies of the annual report and accounts (and of the Housing Corporation Corporate Plan 1985) are available from:

The Housing Corporation

149 Tottenham Court Road, London W1P 0BN



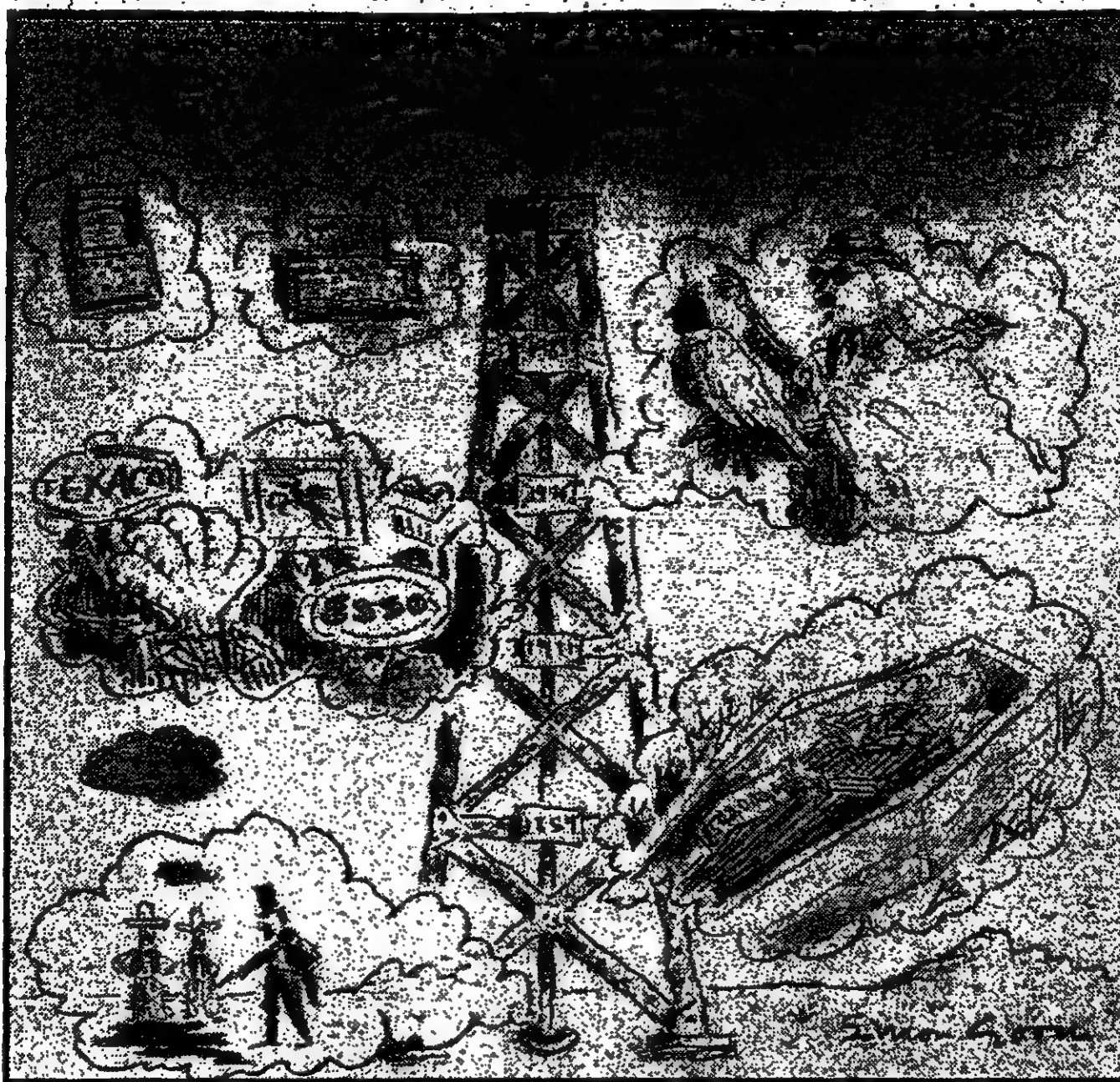
# FINANCIAL

## Hillman

Hillman, the Yorkshire-based supermarket group, continues its extraordinary year to date rise in the growth of one-to-one marketing and the sustenance of consumer spending even though the miners' strike is handicapping.

Although turnover only showed a double-figure percentage increase in the year, 40% of profit margins were widened, showing that sales are making it a serious encroachment on the services served.

Turnover, with own-brand fairly prominent, is 104 per cent to £2.2 million, including VAT. And the year has seen a continued high acceleration, having gained 14.8 per

**JOHN HOOPER reports**

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# Hillards widens its margins

Hillards, the Yorkshire-based supermarket group, continued in its centenary year to participate in the growth of one-stop shopping, and the sustained rise in consumer spending, even though the miners' strike was a handicap.

Although turnover only just achieved a double-digit percentage increase in the year to April 27, profit margins kept on widening, showing that larger retailers are making little or no serious encroachment in the areas served.

Turnover, with own-label goods fairly prominent, rose by 10.2 per cent to £257.2 million, including VAT. After a second-half acceleration, pre-tax profit gained 14.3 per cent

to £7.73 billion, from £6.78 million. The improvement of 0.2 per cent in profit margin, before higher interest charges, was as good a performance as any food retailer in the area is likely to have achieved in the circumstances.

New store openings are a drag on profitability, but in relation to the miners' strike and its effect on spending later in the year this was a less significant factor than usual. The number of outlets was unchanged at 41, although £11.6 million was spent on the capital account.

A large new branch was opened in Rotherham in September, but some of the smaller ones have been closed. This year four new stores will be opened, including the

Scunthorpe branch, which began trading this month. It will be followed by extensions to the Lincoln Road branch, a larger site, and the new Scunthorpe branch.

Altogether, over a sixth will be added to the selling area of 640,000 square feet and capital spending could be around £15 million, though if plans are delayed it could be £22 million less.

Interest charges rose by almost two-thirds but still only 640,000 square feet and capital spending could be around £15 million, though if plans are delayed it could be £22 million less.

est stores are located should be of greater benefit. Distribution costs have been kept down, while staff expenses have been limited to part-time employees.

The final dividend is being lifted to 4.1p per share from 3.8p, taking the total to 5.5p, an increase of a penny. Thanks to the reduction in taxation, earnings outpaced most other elements in the accounts, rising by just over a third to 24.4p a share. Employee profit share was up nearly a quarter. A one-for-one scrip issue is proposed.

Describing the sales gain of nearly 9 per cent in the second half as encouraging in view of the strike effect, the chairman, Mr Peter Hartley, says that in spite of the im-



Peter Hartley

# SA and Opec worries leave shares lower

## THE MARKETS

Stock markets made a stab at showing yesterday, rapidly losing their momentum as the day unfolded, and by the end of trading on the floor the indices showed falls to double figures.

Among the factors to upset about, the disintegration of Opec, which was the subject of emergency talks in South Africa, which particularly hurt gold shares and bank issues, and also uncertainty about the Opec meeting.

The pound had opened the day weaker on Friday's close, and though it improved somewhat, it was unable to hold the better levels. News from General

BT resisted the trend at July 19: Bargains 14,832; value £300.87 million. Paris: French shares closed mixed to lower as month-end technical pressures weighed on the market. With the end of the July trading account approaching, many investors sold shares that they had bought earlier on margin. Brokers also noted investor reluctance to take new positions ahead of the August trading account. The general market indicator finished with a 0.09 per cent rise, but declining issues led advances 89 to 73, with 18 French stocks unchanged. Turnover was light.

Frankfurt: Prices closed mixed in light trading, but dealers called the market's undertone firm. The Commerzbank index rose 4.2 points to finish at 1416.3. Brokers said the session was a quiet one, with pre-opening expectations of lively trading and firming prices unfulfilled. Instead, most issues gave ground, but an increase in demand towards the end of the session pulled some stocks higher.

Tokyo: Share prices traded within narrow ranges in moderate trading as investors turned cautious over a weaker yen against the dollar. Real estate firms, while construction shares edged up, most other industries ended mixed. Nikkei index: 12,771.68 (12,797.68).

Hong Kong: Continued buying interest in property counters boosted most share prices in active trading. The Hang Seng market index was up 0.95 points to 1632.85, its best level since August 1981. Brokers ascribed the strong level of interest in Hong Kong stocks to liquidity in Hong Kong's money markets.

Money markets: A quieter day, as markets waited for Opec to sort itself out. Period rates firmed slightly. Activity was principally associated with demand out of the Continent for sterling deposits, mainly in the area of three to six months.

Sterling CDS followed the slightly firmer trend. Secondary activity proved light, and issues were scarce, apart from some prime clearing bank paper emerging in the "ones".

FT Ordinary Share Index rose 10.1 to 953.4. FTSE 100 index down 11.4 to 1241.1. 12.21. Gold: \$318.25. Account: July 15 to 26. FT All Share index down 4.14 to 599.12. Sterling index 85.6 (1975=100). RPI 376.4 (June) up 7 per cent on year.

Stock Exchange turnover for July 19: 1,077.7 per tonne; 3 months: 1,077.7 per tonne; 5 months: 1,077.7 per tonne; 7 months: 1,077.7 per tonne; 9 months: 1,077.7 per tonne; 11 months: 1,077.7 per tonne; 13 months: 1,077.7 per tonne; 15 months: 1,077.7 per tonne; 17 months: 1,077.7 per tonne; 19 months: 1,077.7 per tonne; 21 months: 1,077.7 per tonne; 23 months: 1,077.7 per tonne; 25 months: 1,077.7 per tonne; 27 months: 1,077.7 per tonne; 29 months: 1,077.7 per tonne; 31 months: 1,077.7 per tonne; 33 months: 1,077.7 per tonne; 35 months: 1,077.7 per tonne; 37 months: 1,077.7 per tonne; 39 months: 1,077.7 per tonne; 41 months: 1,077.7 per tonne; 43 months: 1,077.7 per tonne; 45 months: 1,077.7 per tonne; 47 months: 1,077.7 per tonne; 49 months: 1,077.7 per tonne; 51 months: 1,077.7 per tonne; 53 months: 1,077.7 per tonne; 55 months: 1,077.7 per tonne; 57 months: 1,077.7 per tonne; 59 months: 1,077.7 per tonne; 61 months: 1,077.7 per tonne; 63 months: 1,077.7 per tonne; 65 months: 1,077.7 per tonne; 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RIDING THE WILD SURF... Stuart Sawyer on the crest of a wave

## Surfin' USA with the beach boy from Sale

**Patrick Barclay catches leading windsurfer Stuart Sawyer en route for Hawaii**

ONCE UPON a time there were muddled oafs and fanned fools. It was quite simple. We roared wings along the touchlines in winter, then applauded centuries while the sun shone.

Then came the leisure revolution: the spread of the mass media; the emergence of sponsor-baiting as a sub-sport. And now we hail world champions in such activities as ice dancing and snooker, which were hitherto confined to participants.

Today's professional sportsperson comes in an infinite diversity of shape, size and image. Though popular acclaim may come to some, he doesn't need to be famous. Just saleable. Like Stuart Sawyer, professional windsurfer.

This favoured son of the revolution earns as much as the average First Division footballer or international cricketer. Young, gifted, and tanned, he carries no battered kit-bag but instead an elegant portfolio of magazine pictures and newspaper cuttings.

He already has seven sponsors, who take care of everything from mast to fin and provide upwards of £30,000 a year. Sawyer has turned himself into a company and branched out into marketing his own wear.

His life is split between a Manchester office and Hawaii, where he is now riding the big, phenogenic waves of Diamond Head in this week's Ocean Pacific World Cup.

In the exciting aspect of the sport, he says, "this is the event."

"You can't move for photographers. American and Australian TV are covering it. There will be a lot of exposure."

Sawyer is among a handful of Britons in Hawaii who make a living through expertise in the swiftly growing sport which adorns the world's holiday beaches.

Though competitive windsurfing is "highly political" as he puts it, with the various manufacturers organising their own events, he can be ranked among the top all-rounders, being adept at the three disciplines of wave-sailing, slalom, and racing.

He is 22 and comes from the leafy middle-class ghetto of Sale, a Manchester suburb which prefers to be included in Cheshire. At school he was a keen sportsman, but found it difficult to balance. He preferred sport which relied upon balance. So he went ice skating after school, all day Saturday, and Sunday evening. His teachers were John and Joan Slater, the parents of Nicky, and his partners included Karen Barber. However, when the Slatters' marriage broke up and John went abroad, Sawyer lost interest.

Ice hockey was next. He didn't like being knocked about, but loved the gracefulness, the high-speed action. And he was very good, making the Altrincham Aces' first team at 17. A business career beckoned when he was installed as manager of one of the family's jewellery shops, but again sport intervened and this time it was windsurfing.

He had discovered it while sailing with his father. "Looker fun," he said. "Just another craze," said his father, "like skateboarding."

Then a friend taught him in an evening class, and he was hooked. He entered a competition and took home a board as a prize. Other events followed and after winning his first major regatta, at Morecambe Bay, he heard about the Corwall World Championships at St. Petersburg, Florida.

"I was really into it by then," he recalls. "I used to look out of the shop at the trees to gauge the wind. I was hooked off to Sale Water Park every evening. I was taking over completely. But I felt bad about leaving the business. It was a difficult time. Eventually I was agreed that my brother should take over as manager, and I went to Florida."

Trained by Andy Biggs, the British champion of the time, he came sixth, which completely satisfied him. On returning he worked in a windsurfing shop at Hayling Island, but his growing reputation was underlined by an offer to visit manufacturers in Japan, which proved influential because on the way back the plane stopped over in Hawaii. "This was obviously where wind surfing was at. I stayed three weeks. Later that year I sold everything I could lay my hands on and got out there. I felt like a nobody. But after a few months I was accepted and the sponsorships started."

"There were rough times even after that. I was phoning my mother, telling her to sell my electronic equipment, bikes, the lot, and when the money came I realised she had slipped in a little extra."

About 18 months ago he started to show a profit. This year alone Sawyer has visited San Francisco, Llanorote, Malta, Sicily, Germany, and most exotically, the islands of Micronesia in the South Pacific. Sponsors pay. In return he gives exposure and help in designing products. "My job involves research and development. It's a constant feedback situation."

Australia beckons this winter and Sawyer has mixed feelings. "I've heard about the sharks," he says. "We have a few in Hawaii, but they eat fish, mainly. In Australia they cause a lot of deaths." His only encounter was half a mile off Diamond Head, when he left a foot trailing in the water and it struck something hard. He saw what he assumed was a turtle's shape "but when I got back to shore the locals just laughed and shook their heads." He didn't go out for some time afterwards.

Apart from a few stitches caused by falling against his board, and a painful bang on the head from a rival's boom during a race, windsurfing has left Sawyer unscathed. He realises he has been lucky, not least with his family's support, but wants to show that you don't have to be hungry to fight to the top.

He says: "A doctor told me that there's something called inner balance, which you either have or haven't got. When a gymnast is doing a triple back somersault, he knows when to open. When I'm jumping 30 feet up and down on the board, I know when to untwist and come down. I can keep my head. I guess I was born with it. But every time I push myself and try to learn something. Nothing in the last 18 months has changed that."

Christopher Dodd on the World Championship selections.

## Champion pair's piece of eight

**ROWING**

The coxless pair of Ewan Pearson and Dave Riches from the Molesey Boat Club, who won the national championship on Sunday, learnt yesterday that they have not been nominated as Britain's coxless pair for next month's World Championships.

Instead, Pearson and Riches have been included in a squad of 17 coxless pair rowers whom coach David Tanner must form into an eight to present before the selectors next Sunday.

The men's heavyweight coxless pair, who were the preferred partnership of Adam Clift and Martin Cross for the World Championships, which begin in Belgium on August 24.

Clift and Cross were absent from the national championships - Clift's doctor had advised him not to compete and so denied Pearson and Riches the opportunity to race against them. It is thought that Clift and Cross have the potential to be World Championship medalists.

Other nominations for the World Champs include single sculler Stephen Redgrave and 10 other men's and women's crews. Few would contest Miss Chuter's recommendations to the selectors of Redgrave, Cross and Clift, or the London University Tyrin coxless pair who have come through the squad system as clean as a whistle without being broken up as a club unit.

However, questions do surround the quadruple scullers, who were newly formed especially for the national championships weekend.

The other question asked by the coxless pair is how Miss Chuter arrived at the squad of 17, many of whom will be eliminated from consideration within a week? The selectors' recommendation - said that nobody will be considered unless it is a coxless four would not be considered unless it proves impossible for coach Tanner to develop a fast enough eight.

Inevitably, there have been some unlucky exclusions, but Miss Chuter's position of "absolute power" is such that the selectors can make no recommendations - they can only accept or reject the names

given to them. They said "yes" on Sunday evening. The British crews will immediately run into funding problems. The selectors were told by the International Rowing Committee to select on merit without an eye on the balance sheet.

SWISS SELECTIONS FOR WORLD CHAMPIONSHIPS: Single sculler, Ewan Pearson (Molesey Boat Club); Double sculler, Adam Clift and Martin Cross (London University Tyrin); Coxless pair, Stephen Redgrave and 10 other men's and women's crews.

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Richard Baerlein reports from Kentucky on the opening day of the Keeneland Sales

## Maktoum brothers top bidders

### RACING

A day's break between the two auctions at Keeneland enabled buyers and their agents to devote Sunday to a thorough examination of the top quality yearlings coming under the hammer at the two-day Select Sales which began yesterday.

An unexpected diversion came in the shape of moonsoon-like conditions in the afternoon which held up Susan Piggett, among others, when she was only halfway through the catalogue.

The break also gave the 500-odd guests time to recover from Tom and Kathy Gentry's fabulous party on Saturday evening at which Paul Anka gave a brilliant one-man cabaret lasting 90 minutes. He continually brought the house down and ended with a standing ovation. It will be a lasting memory for those who attended.

The Gentrys also persuaded the cast of Dallas to come from Texas. When they first entered the sale paddocks they attracted almost as much attention as the yearlings themselves.

Everyone tried to get in on the act as Jacqueline O'Brien was photographing Linda Gray, while Larry Hagman, hailing Robert Sangster like a long lost

friend, was videorecording Jacqueline photographing Miss Gray.

It was all great fun and a temporary diversion from the serious business in hand.

Before the sale started at 9pm, English time, Northern Dancer had already produced 23 yearlings which had made a million dollars or more, with a top price of 10.5 million dollars two years ago. Last year five of the top six lots were sired by him and the 14 on offer this week will add to his legend.

His breeder, and owner until his syndication, Eddie Taylor of Windfields Farm, Ontario, did not make his billions in business by luck. Nevertheless it was a lucky day for him when he submitted Northern Dancer as a yearling and no one was prepared to pay the reserve price of \$5,000 dollars.

Some sizes take time to come popular, but Northern Dancer was only nine when his son Nijinsky, won the Triple Crown.

Buyers have expressed great confidence in the past in the dual Arc winner, Alleged, and five of his offspring have already made a million or more.

The 11-year-old sire was fast losing favour when along came Law Society to finish second in the Eastern Arc then won by the Irish Sweep Derby. This success came just in time to ensure a very strong



ROBERT SANGSTER... yet to make his presence felt

following for his daughter, lot 78 - a half-sister to Blushing Groom and Bayram, both of whom carried the Aga Khan's colours with great distinction in France. She could be the filly of the sale.

Blushing Groom's fortunes have also been revived, largely by Rainbow Quest and Al Bahathri, and his 14 representatives will undoubtedly improve a year ago when the top price of his produce was only \$75,000 dollars.

Initially, Robert Sangster and Vincent O'Brien are delighted with the progress of Law Society for the King George VI on Saturday.

O'Brien said he has been working extremely hard and should be able to firm things up to be a considerable confidence in his ability to beat Oh So Sharp.

The trainer confirmed that if he had enjoyed a clear run he would have won the Irish Sweep Derby with complete authority.

Piggott also said that Comanche Run is still, in his opinion, a very good colt. Lester thinks it is a mistake to try and run him in mile-and-a-quarter races for although Piggott believes he does not really stay a mile and three quarters, over which he won the St Leger, he is still in the top category at one-and-a-half miles.

Almost every week we seem to get reminders of the tremendous loss for the bloodstock industry of three recent Derby winners, although Shergar and Golden Fleece. Their owners deserved better rewards for setting a fine example of keeping top sires in Europe at the end of their racing careers.

Sangster had such confidence in his unbroken Golden Fleece that he sent 20 of his own mares to him in his first season. The result is that Michael Dickinson will have 100,000 dollars worth of Golden Fleece among the 40 yearlings Sangster intends to send him for his first season on the flat.

Sangster showed great interest in the Golden Fleece yearling, lot 20. I mentioned the sale and has been here only a week during which time he has been universally admired by all agents.

This is the second attempt of Tim Vigors and owner Tony Shead to bring yearlings prepared in England for this sale.

There is no doubt that at this Kentucky sale the top quality horses make more money than anywhere else in the world, but he still looked cheap at \$50,000 dollars when bought by Sheikh Mohammed.

Sheikh Mohammed then paid 2,600,000 dollars for a son of Northern Dancer bred at Eddie Taylor's Windfields Stud. This yearling is a half-brother to the dual Oaks winner Fair Salina.

The sales began quietly and although the lower average was good there were no outstanding prices in the first 35 lots sold. The Northern Dancer colt topped the sale at this stage and there were four other yearlings making a million dollars or more.

Khaled Abdullah gave 1,300,000 dollars for the second top price, a Nijinsky colt, and of the five lots which made a million dollars Maktoum brothers bought three and Stavros Niarchos one. So far Robert Sangster has yet to make his presence felt.

### FOLKESTONE

2 00 Salloom  
2 30 Ba My Wings  
3 00 Silently Yours

3 30 Tufah (n.b.)  
4 00 Witham Girl  
4 30 Alegenrah

2 00 Salloom  
2 30 Ba My Wings  
3 00 Silently Yours

3 30 Tufah (n.b.)  
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2 00 Salloom  
2 30 Ba My Wings  
3 00 Silently Yours

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4 30 Alegenrah

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### David Hadert

## Cauthen lands 71-1 treble

Steve Cauthen took his score for the season to 108 with a 71-1 treble at Pontefract yesterday on Sitting Bull, Henry The Lion and Mazon.

Henry The Lion, whose task in the Action Hall Stakes became almost a formality when Al Munnich ran the mare, was the 50th winner of the season for trainer Henry Cecil.

Punters had a setback at Wolverhampton yesterday when Guy Harwood-trained Pleasant, odds-on for the Blenheim Maiden Stakes, folded up after taking the lead two furlongs out and trailed in a well beaten fourth, 12 lengths behind the 28-1 winner, Roma.

Pleasant was second at Nottingham three weeks ago, with Roma's wall behind, but the Wolverhampton stewards did not see fit to hold an inquiry into yesterday's turnaround in form.

Guy Harwood's horses - apart that is, from Pleasant - are in peak form following the virus which closed his yard for several weeks because of a virus and, despite the absence of Harwood, who is in the United States for the Keeneland Sales, the Wolverhampton stewards have a double at Folkestone this afternoon with Salloom and Alegenrah.

Salloom (2.0) showed promise when a close up third to Gallant Archer in the second of his two runs last season, and again tonight when he was held in the stablemate Alegenrah after missing his break at Doncaster in his only outing this year.

We can expect a vastly improved performance in this afternoon's Action Hall Maiden Stakes, where I expect him to justify strong odds at the expense of John Dunlop-trained Wallah Wasi.

Alegenrah (4.30) has suffered lack of use in the stablehand's hands, but he should prove capable of conceding weight to these moderate rivals, best of whom may be Philip Mitchell's Billon Boy.

John Henry, the biggest money earner in racing history, has been retired. John Henry earned a record 6,597,347 dollars for his owner Sam Ruben. His last race was the 100,000-dollar Saratoga Classic in New Jersey, since when he has been lame. Sam Ruben said: "We knew all his fans want to remember him as a champion. Now he won't want the risk of his being injured or breaking down in a race. He's been too good to all of us." The gelding will probably spend his retirement at the Kentucky Horse Park, near where he was foaled.

### PONTEFRAC

2 15 Pretty Risky  
2 45 DIAGLYPHARD (Nap)  
3 15 Jay-Zee-Boy

3 45 Kari's Pal  
4 15 Reef Fire  
4 45 Busca  
5 15 The Hilote Club

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